Cambria Freeman.

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876. NUMBER 9.

Sheriff's Sales.

...of sundry writs of *Vend Expon.*, *Fi. Fa. de bonis non*, *Levari Facias* and *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Mansion House in the Third Ward, Johnstown Bor., on SATURDAY, MARCH 25, A. D. 1876, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John Herdman, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Coopersdale borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Main street, having alley on the one side and adjoining lot of J. Marsh on the other side, and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of John Herdman. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel Masters.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Nathaniel Marshall, of, in, and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Haynes street, having an alley on the one side and lot of Valentine Fry on the other side, and extending back to an alley, having thereon a two story brick house and a frame stable, now in the occupancy of David Clossin and John Eberly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Rhoads, now for use of C. R. Ellis.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John H. Kimmel, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Haynes street, having an alley on the one side and lot of Valentine Fry on the other side, and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story brick house, and frame stable, now in the occupancy of David Clossin. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Rhoades, now for use of C. R. Ellis.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Peter Litzell and Washington Stonebreaker, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground situate in the 8th ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Somerset street and adjoining lot of Casper Hertzberger on the one side and lot of Copeland's heirs on the other side, and extending back to Stony Creek, having thereon erected a large wagon-making shop, including blacksmith shop, paint shop, trimming shop, etc., now in the occupancy of Washington stonebreaker. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of N. G. Olds & Son and J. G. Rouse & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Porter, of, in and to a piece or square of ground situate in the 3rd Ward, Johnstown Bor., Cambria county, Penn'a bounded by Washington street, Clinton street and Portage street, and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a one story plank store house, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Rankin.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of George W. Reed in the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Johnstown, county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, fronting three perches on the south-west side of Napoleon street and extending back one hundred and fifty feet to an alley; said lot being marked and known on the plan of lots laid out by the heirs of John Dibert, deceased, by the number (49), bounded on the one side by lot number (39) and on the other side by an alley, being the same lot of ground which John Frederick and wife, by deed dated September 29, 1851, and recorded in the recording office of Cambria county, in Record Book, volume 34, page 424, conveyed in fee to the said George W. Reed as by said recited deed, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Building and Loan Association.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Robert P. Robinson and Mary Jane Robinson, his wife, in the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying and being in that portion of the Borough of Johnstown known as Germania, beginning at Haynes street and Division alley corner; thence along Haynes street 59 feet to corner of lot number one; thence along said lot 309 feet to Swamp alley; thence along said alley 5 3/4 feet to Division alley; thence along Division alley 2 3/4 feet to the place of beginning—being the same lot which Reuben Haynes and wife, by deed dated April 21, 1857, and recorded in Recorder's office in record of Cambria county, in volume 75, page 192, etc., conveyed to Mary Jane Robinson, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Building and Loan Association.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William J. Headrick in the following described real estate, to wit: All the undivided nine-tenths of a certain tract of land situate in the township of Taylor, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hickory; thence south 51¼ degrees, east 127 perches, to a white oak at line of Daniel Coughnour; thence north 39 degrees east 70 perches, to a post; thence north 3 degrees, west 159 perches, to a post at line of Samuel Coughnour; thence north 80 degrees, west 35 perches, to a post; thence south 69 degrees, west 91 perches, to a post; thence south 25 degrees west 30 perches and 18 links, to a post; thence south 72 degrees, west 37 perches, to a hickory at place of beginning—containing 134 acres and 38 perches, with the apper enances.

ALSO, all that certain lot of ground situate at or near the borough of East Conemaugh, in what was called the town of Sylvania, in Cambria county aforesaid, and marked and known on the plan of said town as Lot No. 7, fronting on Rail Road street, being four rods wide and twelve rods deep, with the appurtenances and hereditiments. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown savings Bank.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 6, 1876.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the **29th** day of MARCH, 1876, to wit:

1. The second and final account of Jesse H. Dimond, executor of Charity Dimond, late of Munster township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of John Geis and Andrew Foster, executors of Magdalena Kredel, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased.
3. The first and final account of Emil Young, guardian of George Dorr, a minor child of August Dorr, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
4. The first account of Emily S. Jamison, administratrix of Dr. W. W. Jamison, late of Loretto borough, dec'd.
5. The account of Geo. Grumbling, administrator of Charles Shirey, late of Adams township, deceased.
6. The first and partial account of Jacob Horner and Christian Good, executors of John J. Horner, late of Conemaugh township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of Geo. W. McGary, guardian of Elizabeth H., Annie E. and Mary E. Sease, minor children of John Sease, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
8. The second account of Margaret Snedden, executrix of James Snedden, late of Woodvale borough, deceased.
9. The second account of Jacob Trefts, administrator of J. Adam Trefts, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
10. The first and final account of Mary Hogan and Patrick Hogan, executors of Daniel Hogan, late of Millville borough, deceased.
11. The first and final account of Valentine Quartz, executor of Mary Hassey, late of Washington township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of T. G. Pugh, administrator of John M. Beecher, late of Woodvale borough, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Geo. McGary, administrator of Augustus McGary, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
14. The account of Charles Unverzacht and Elizabeth Bending, administrators of John Bending, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
15. The first and partial account of John J. Roberts, administrator of Robert J. Roberts, late of Cambria township, deceased.
16. The first account of John G. Kaylor, Thomas Sargent and Joseph Hogue, executors of Peter Kaylor, late of Munster township, deceased.
17. The account of Eliza Noonan, acting administratrix of Jeremiah Noonan, late of Munster township, deceased.
18. The second and partial account of P. F. Custer and W. H. Sechler, executors of Samuel Stiles, late of Jackson township, deceased.
19. The first and final account of George Roseline, administrator of Jacob Settlemoyer, late of Summerhill township, deceased.
20. The account of F. M. George and Joseph Criste, executors of Otho Styner, late of Washington township, deceased.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 26, 1876.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased the following articles of personal property from Francis Luther, of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, and have the same in the care until I see proper to dispose of them, viz: 1 brown mare, 2 brown mares, 3 yearling calves, 9 shoats, 1 hanging mill, 2 sets harness, a lot of household and kitchen furniture, a lot of hay and straw in barn, 60 bushels of rye, beds and bedding, &c. All persons are hereby cautioned not to interfere with the same. H. C. KIRKPATRICK.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1876.—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, *Fi. Fa.* and *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Mansion House in the Third Ward, Johnstown Bor., on SATURDAY, MARCH 25, A. D. 1876, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John Herdman, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Coopersdale borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Main street, having alley on the one side and adjoining lot of J. Marsh on the other side, and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of John Herdman. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel Masters.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Nathaniel Marshall, of, in, and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Haynes street, having an alley on the one side and lot of Valentine Fry on the other side, and extending back to an alley, having thereon a two story brick house and a frame stable, now in the occupancy of David Clossin and John Eberly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Rhoads, now for use of C. R. Ellis.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John H. Kimmel, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Haynes street, having an alley on the one side and lot of Valentine Fry on the other side, and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story brick house, and frame stable, now in the occupancy of David Clossin. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Rhoades, now for use of C. R. Ellis.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Peter Litzell and Washington Stonebreaker, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground situate in the 8th ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Somerset street and adjoining lot of Casper Hertzberger on the one side and lot of Copeland's heirs on the other side, and extending back to Stony Creek, having thereon erected a large wagon-making shop, including blacksmith shop, paint shop, trimming shop, etc., now in the occupancy of Washington stonebreaker. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of N. G. Olds & Son and J. G. Rouse & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Porter, of, in and to a piece or square of ground situate in the 3rd Ward, Johnstown Bor., Cambria county, Penn'a bounded by Washington street, Clinton street and Portage street, and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a one story plank store house, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Rankin.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of George W. Reed in the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Johnstown, county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, fronting three perches on the south-west side of Napoleon street and extending back one hundred and fifty feet to an alley; said lot being marked and known on the plan of lots laid out by the heirs of John Dibert, deceased, by the number (49), bounded on the one side by lot number (39) and on the other side by an alley, being the same lot of ground which John Frederick and wife, by deed dated September 29, 1851, and recorded in the recording office of Cambria county, in Record Book, volume 34, page 424, conveyed in fee to the said George W. Reed as by said recited deed, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Building and Loan Association.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Robert P. Robinson and Mary Jane Robinson, his wife, in the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying and being in that portion of the Borough of Johnstown known as Germania, beginning at Haynes street and Division alley corner; thence along Haynes street 59 feet to corner of lot number one; thence along said lot 309 feet to Swamp alley; thence along said alley 5 3/4 feet to Division alley; thence along Division alley 2 3/4 feet to the place of beginning—being the same lot which Reuben Haynes and wife, by deed dated April 21, 1857, and recorded in Recorder's office in record of Cambria county, in volume 75, page 192, etc., conveyed to Mary Jane Robinson, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Building and Loan Association.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William J. Headrick in the following described real estate, to wit: All the undivided nine-tenths of a certain tract of land situate in the township of Taylor, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hickory; thence south 51¼ degrees, east 127 perches, to a white oak at line of Daniel Coughnour; thence north 39 degrees east 70 perches, to a post; thence north 3 degrees, west 159 perches, to a post at line of Samuel Coughnour; thence north 80 degrees, west 35 perches, to a post; thence south 69 degrees, west 91 perches, to a post; thence south 25 degrees west 30 perches and 18 links, to a post; thence south 72 degrees, west 37 perches, to a hickory at place of beginning—containing 134 acres and 38 perches, with the apper enances.

ALSO, all that certain lot of ground situate at or near the borough of East Conemaugh, in what was called the town of Sylvania, in Cambria county aforesaid, and marked and known on the plan of said town as Lot No. 7, fronting on Rail Road street, being four rods wide and twelve rods deep, with the appurtenances and hereditiments. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown savings Bank.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 6, 1876.

THE RECONSIDERED VERDICT.

True in substance, though I tell it from a memory not very retentive of details, and, though true, probably new to many of my readers, is the story of the "Reconsidered Verdict." Some sixty autumns ago the case was tried at Chester before a judge of great ability and eminence, and a jury whose intelligence—but you shall hear. In the preceding spring—April, I think, was the month—there had been a bad case of burglary at a farmhouse in Cheshire: Three men had tied down and gagged the farmer and his two maid servants, and had rifled the house at their leisure. The police were told of the matter, and pretty accurate descriptions were given of the men. There were two other clews. In the struggle one of the men had lost a button from his coat, which button he had left behind. Also, the same man had had his face so badly scratched by one of the maids that the girl said "she was sure she had left her mark upon him." Weeks passed without any arrest being made, and people began to forget the burglary, until one day a man was taken up in Liverpool on suspicion of being concerned in a quite different matter. He had with him a bundle containing some of the plunder of the farmhouse. More of the plunder was found at his lodgings. His face bore traces of scratching, and, to clinch the matter, his coat wanted a button, and the buttons on it corresponded exactly with that picked up at the scene of the burglary.

His defense was very flimsy. "He knew nothing about the burglary, but had bought the coat and things very cheap of a man in the street." "Did you know the man?" "No, never saw him before, nor since." "How about the scratches?" "Well, he was a sailor, and too much accustomed to big hurts to take notice of scratches." Of course, he was committed for trial, and the trial, I said, came on at Chester. It excited a good deal of interest, and the court was crowded. And yet, after all, there was very little to be said. The circumstantial testimony above mentioned was overwhelming, and, in addition to that, farmer and servants, with one accord, swore to the identity of the prisoner with the burglar. There was no defense; the jury found a verdict of "guilty" without leaving the box; and, as burglary was a hanging matter in those days, it merely remained to pass sentence of death. Only a formula between him and judgment:

"Prisoner at the bar, you have heard the verdict of the jury. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

Then the prisoner spoke for the first time. Just brushing his eyes with the cuff of his coat, he began.

"Well, cap'n, it's hard to be hung for noth'n, but I see this is a yard-arm business. I know no more o' this 'ere burglary nor a baby; but these witnesses ha'n' told no lies, I s'pose. And what can I say again 'em? When the thing came off—April, didn't they say—I was fightin' the slavers on the gold coast. But you've got no call to believe that, and so there's an end to it."

There was something in the man's manner that impressed the judge, so he said, not unkindly: "But surely, prisoner, if your story is true, you must have friends and comrades with whom you could have communicated. If you had thought they could do you good you would have done this. It is too late now."

"You're right, cap'n, it's to late. But it's all very well to say 'let 'em know' when a man is locked up in jail, and can't write nor read and don't know where they are. They may be in America, they may be in the cape, and how could I let 'em know—leastways, not in time? No, it's no use, and you'd better order me to be run to the yard-arm at once."

"But," urged the judge, "the court has no wish to hang a man who may be innocent. Is there no one who could speak for you?"

The man looked in a helpless sort of way round the court.

"No," he began; but just then his eye lighted on a stranger from the inn. "Yes," he added, pointing to him; "there's a gentleman who might speak for me if he would."

The judge turned round. "Do you know the prisoner?" he asked.

"No, my lord," was the reply, "I never saw him before in my life."

"Well, Captain Sharpe," said the prisoner, "if you put the rope around my neck, I give in. Go on, my lord."

"Stay," said the judge, "is your name Captain Sharpe?"

"Yes, my lord"—and, "Captain Sharpe, R. F.," was on the card he had sent in.

"Well, the prisoner seems to recognize you, so that I will ask you to step into the witness box and be sworn, that he may ask you questions."

The captain went into the box, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Are you Captain Sharpe, of his majesty's ship Vulture?"

"Yes."

"Were you in command of her on the slave coast this spring?"

"I was."

"And wasn't I one of your crew?"

"Most certainly not."

"But, cap'n, don't you remember the big slaver that gave you all the trouble; that you had to board?"

"Yes."

"And you yourself led the boarders?"

"Oh, yes; but all that is nothing—you may easily have heard or read all about that."

"Well, but, cap'n, once more; don't you remember the big nigger that was almost cutting you down? Don't you remember the man who stood between you and death, and what he got for it? Don' you remember that?"—and, brushing back his hair, the prisoner showed a great scar down one side of his head.

The whole court looked on breathless as the captain stared at the scar and the man till his eyes seemed starting from his head. At length, as if in a dream, the captain muttered to himself: "Is it possible?"

Then, slowly and deliberately, he got out of the witness box and clambered into the dock, where he seized the prisoner's hand, and, turning to the judge, said: "My lord, this was the best man in my crew, and he saved my life. Kind Providence has sent me here to save him. He is so changed by illness and imprisonment that I could not recognize him. But there is no mistake now, and if you hang the old bo'son of the Vulture you must hang his captain with him."

Then followed a scene rarely witnessed in a court of justice. Amid cheers and sobs that no one cared to suppress the judge briefly directed the jury to reconsider their verdict, which they at once did, finding a unanimous. "Not guilty." The prisoner was discharged, and left the dock arm-in-arm with the captain. They were hurried into a chaise and drawn to the inn in a triumphal procession, and after a sumptuous lunch they posted off together to London. As they cleared the ancient town Captain Sharpe might have been heard addressing his companion somewhat as follows:

"Well old pal, we pulled through that business pretty well, I think. But it was a near go. That was a good notion of Wily Bob's towait for the verdict before moving. We could never have touched that evidence."

"Yes," replied the innocent and long suffering boatswain of the Vulture; "and if you had cottoned to me a minute too soon, the old beak would have been fly to the tick. Lord, I was fit to burst when the old boy began to cry."

From which brief remark we gather that "Captain Sharpe" might have known more of the burglary than of the Vulture.

JAKE was heard calling across the fence to his neighbor's son, a colored youth who goes to school at the Atlanta colored university:

"Look hyar, boy, you goes ter school, don't yer?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Gittin' eddykashun, ain't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"Larnin' 'rithmetick and figgerin' on a slate, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, it don't take two whole days to make a hour, do it?"

"W'y no!" exclaimed the boy.

"You was gwine ter bring day hatchit back in a hour, warn't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"An' its bin two days since yer borrowed it. Now, what good's eddykashun gwine ter do you thick skulled niggers when yer go to school a whole year an' den can't tell how long it take to fetch back a hatchit?"

The boy got mad and slung the hatchit over the fence and half way through the ash barrel.

A NEW RESPONSIBILITY.—A day or two ago a person living on the river road called at the Detroit post-office to mail a package. He had four cents worth of stamps on it, but when weighed it was found to lack two cents.

"I'll not pay it! Four cents is plenty!" blustered the man. "I know what it is worth to carry packages as well as this government does!"

"The postal law regulates these matters," observed the clerk.

"Then I'll regulate the postal law."

The clerk was wondering how it could be done, when the man continued:

"You see that package?"

"Yes, sir."

"With four cents on it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'm going to mail it. If it reaches Chicago, all right. If it does not, I'll come around here and haul you through that window and break fifty of your ribs and twist you twice around that door!"

Applications for the position of stamp clerk should be sent in early.

IN one of our dry goods stores is employed a young man of rather feminine appearance, although a tip-top salesman and clerk. One day not long since a little girl—a mere bunch of femininity, not able to talk plain—entered the store. She asked if he had any "totten flannel." He replied that he had, and asked how much she wanted.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"What do you want it for?" asked the clerk.

"Want to make papa a shirt."

"Well, how big is your papa; is he as big as me?"

"Bid as you?" said the little maiden; "I dess he is; he wouldn't be much of a papa if he wasn't!"

The clerk cut her off three yards amid the general roar that followed.

PURSUED TO DEATH.

A COLD BLOODED CRIME AND A THRILLING RETRIBUTION—THE RIDERLESS HORSE.

In the year 1812 the western portions of Pennsylvania, embracing the mountainous regions between Chambersburg and Pittsburgh, presented little more than an unbroken wilderness, through which the great road from Philadelphia passed; and at that period it was a highway between the Eastern cities and the great Western wilderness of Ohio and Kentucky.

About midway of this road, and in a most dismal locality, was located an inn kept by an honest, well-to-do German, named Stottlers. The house was a small one, but the accommodations were amply sufficient for the travel that came that way. In the spring of the year mentioned there came from the stock raising region, around Pittsburgh, a drover, who, with his flock of well fattened bullocks, was on his way to Philadelphia. He was well armed and mounted on a horse of spotless whiteness. In conversation with the inmates of Stottlers' inn—the most of whom were ordinary hunters—he stated with reserve the objects of his trip, and communicated the fact that on his return he would stop at the tavern with the proceeds from the sale of his cattle in his possession.

On the day following his arrival the stranger departed. About three weeks thereafter, or at the time he was expected to return, two Canadian Frenchmen of villainous appearance, and both heavily armed, arrived at Stottlers', and, after breakfasting, continued their journey eastward. In less than an hour they returned, accompanied by a third traveler, who was mounted on a white horse that closely resembled that ridden by the Pittsburgh drover. The third party, in the course of his conversation with the landlord, stated that his name was Pollock, that he lived near the residence of General Arthur St. Clair, in Westmoreland county, and that he was on his way to rejoin his wife and children, from whom he had been separated for some weeks. He stated also that he was a farmer, but possessed of small means. The contents of his purse were, however small they might be, at the disposal, in equal shares, with destitute travelers, such as these whose company he was in, and whose expenses to Pittsburgh he expected to pay.

After partaking of some refreshments the three men then took the road westward. In less than an hour John Stottler and his brother-in-law, John Lambert, a blacksmith by trade and a thorough frontiersman, were startled while in conversation on the porch outside the inn to see Pollock's riderless horse approaching them on a gallop. As the animal neared them they saw that he was bespattered with blood, and Lambert, who had just been communicating his suspicions of the Frenchmen insisted that the farmer had been murdered, and urged an immediate pursuit of his companions.

The servants about the inn were at once mounted and sent out to scour the country for assistance, while Lambert and his less energetic relative busied themselves in preparing their horses and arms for the chase. By noonday about a dozen men, residing nearest the inn, congregated at the general rendezvous, and, with Lambert for a leader, were soon in pursuit of the murderers. After a journey of about one mile the party came to the scene of the murder. Here they discovered the evidences of a terrible struggle. The snow which lay upon the ground was much trampled and greatly discolored with blood, and a few feet away from this scene lay the corpse of the murdered man, wedged in between two logs, and covered with the rubbish of leaves and broken twigs. Two balls had passed through the body, and in the breast were several gaping wounds that had evidently been inflicted with a large hunting knife.

One of the hands of the deceased was terribly disfigured, as he had evidently grasped the blade of the knife, which, being drawn through his fingers, nearly cut them in twain. His clothing was badly torn, while his countenance indicated the intense agony of his dying moments.

It appeared from the foot tracks in the snow leading to the west that the murderers had set their horses free or been compelled to part with them, and this seemed a wise precaution on their part, as the mountainous condition of the country ahead of them rendered travel by foot, to those accustomed to such exertion, far more expeditions than by horseback. Lambert and his companions, knowing this to be the case, determined to follow their prey on foot also. Accordingly the major part of the party at once continued on the trail, while three or four of the men removed the body and the horses to Stottler's inn. Shortly after night had fallen Lambert's associates became dissatisfied with their errand, and in a body returned to the inn.

The intrepid blacksmith, notwithstanding this demoralizing defection, continued the pursuit alone. After traveling in a northwestern direction for twelve or fourteen miles he came to an old and disused road, running nearly parallel with the one he had left. This was called the "Old Pennsylvania Trace," between Philadelphia and Red Stone Old Fort, situated on the waters of the Monongahela river. It was the first road ever opened between eastern Pennsylvania and the head waters of the Ohio river, and the ancient landmark, "three chops and a blaze," were still visible by daylight on the old trees.

This ancient road and landmark were adopted by the old surveyors and openers of roads in the West to propitiate Heaven in favor of the first settlers of the great Western wilderness, and hence the first chop was for the Father, the second for the Son and the third for the Holy Ghost; and the blaze was merely designated to attract the eye of the observer.

When Lambert struck this old road he discovered on the north side of it a dilapidated log cabin. Approaching the cabin he noticed a light within, and, feeling satisfied that the murderers were close at hand, he gave a loud cough. This brought to the rear door of the house the old woman who occupied it, and who obtained a living by selling cakes and beer to passing wayfarers. Lambert, in a feigned voice, asked to spend the night within, and was at once admitted. He had but crossed the threshold when the report of a musket was heard in the next room, and the ball splintered the woodwork of the door above his head.

Without a moment's hesitation Lambert, with nothing but his tomahawk in hand, sprang into the next room and struck down the man in whose hand was the still smoking musket. The villain's companion, the smaller man of the two, at once fled the house; but before he had passed beyond the light of the fire within, the avenger, with the wretch's own rifle, brought him to the earth in a struggle with death that lasted but a second. As soon as he had fired the shot Lambert turned upon the prostrate murderer, who was about to rise, and struck him a second time, felling him to the floor again. He then, with a rope furnished him by the old woman, bound the villain's hands and legs securely. In the morning the avenger borrowed a horse from the woman, strapped upon its back the living and dead murderers, and before nightfall arrived at Stottler's inn. On the following day the living man was publicly lynched in front of the inn, and the two bodies were there consigned to a unhonored grave. Lambert's companions, craven-hearted as they had proven themselves, were loud in praise of their daring leader, who, until the day of his death, was a hero in the humble circle of life in which he was placed.

A CENTENNIAL DOLL.—Mr. Jerome Tice, of Clermont county, gives us a description and history of a centennial doll which is still in the Tice family, preserved as an heirloom, and which had such adventures as make it an interesting relic. The doll was a New Year's gift, Jan. 1, 1774, to little Sarah Horn, she being then but three years old, and living in the city of Philadelphia. Her father was a sergeant in the Pennsylvania Marines. The doll was the gift of an uncle, who was a wood carver. It was more than a foot in length, and was a handsome piece of work, being carved from wood, and representing a woman in the costume of the period, high-heeled slippers, high headgear and all. When Philadelphia was evacuated Mr. Horn's family went to Bordentown, N. J. and were there when Mr. Borden's house was burned. At the battle of Monmouth the family with others were hiding in a swamp near that battle-ground. The doll shared the fate of the family, but was preserved in the swamp by its little owner with tender care. It has been held as an heirloom ever since. In 1853 it was brought from New Jersey by Mrs. South, a descendant of Sarah Horn, who married Elias Tice, and was given to a member of the family. During the Morgan raid it was in Batavia and was again the object of tender solicitude on the part of its then young owner, who concealed it in her clothing to keep it from falling into the hands of the enemy. The doll is now in the possession of Temperance Tice, whose home is in Indianapolis. It deserves a place in its early home—Philadelphia—during this centennial year. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A HOPEFUL CONVERT.—During a late revival in Kansas, a notorious old sinner, Jim K——, was hopefully converted, and got up in a class meeting to give his experience. He commenced, sotto voice, and in a measured tone:

"I dreamed—a dream. I dreamed—that I died—and went to hell."

A brother here rose in the body of the house and remarked: "Will the brother speak a little louder? We can't hear in this quarter."

Jim repeated, alto voice: "I dreamed that I died," etc., when another brother rose in another quarter and renewed the request.

Jim resumed altissimo: "I dreamed, I died," etc.

Hereupon a "cullud pusson" in the gallery rose and cried out: "Will de brudder speak a leetle louder. We can't hear in de gallery."

Jim resumed vociferously; "I dreamed—that I died—and went to hell. There, you can heap that, you d——d nigger."

It may added that the faith of the audience in Jim's conversion was slightly shaken by this little episode.

THERE is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get a good name or to supply the want of it.

STRANGE PARTING.

It is seldom indeed that a separation of a man and wife occurs under such strange circumstances, and in the manner given herewith. This was an actual occurrence a few days since, however, the parties being well known, not only in the country where they resided, but in this city as well, and we might give names, but withhold them for prudential reasons. This much we will say, they lived in the edge of Plymouth county, and we believe in Lincoln township. The particulars, as related to us, are substantially as follows:

The parties referred to were united in marriage perhaps a couple of years since, and in order to consummate this end the young man was compelled to renounce Protestanism and avow allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith, the young woman whom he desired to marry being a staunch Catholic. This step he took. In due time after marriage a child was born to the apparently happy couple, to more firmly unite their hearts in love for each other. But this event did not have a tendency to work that end. Soon after the birth of their little one the wife expressed a desire to have it baptized in the church and in the faith she had espoused. To this the husband sternly objected, saying that he would as soon see the child dead. Therefore, as the wife could not prevail upon her husband to accede to her request in the matter of the baptism of the little babe, the subject for the time being was dropped. A little later the babe sickened and died, and, in justice to the afflicted ones, we will presume that they both felt as deep sorrow over their loss as a father or mother could feel at the death of an only child. The wife very naturally demanded that a priest officiate at the last sad rites, while the husband strongly and very unreasonably, as it appears to us, objected to any such thing, and asserted that a prominent and good neighbor, who ofttimes preaches, but who is a Protestant, should conduct the funeral services. The parents of the young wife, we understand, also endeavored to get their son-in-law to comply with the wishes of his wife in this respect, but he stubbornly refused to yield, and so the little one was laid away to its last rest, we believe, without any formal Christian burial service.

Here, at the grave of the child, was enacted the strangest part of the whole proceedings. In view of what had already transpired, the mother asserted it to be the duty of her now childless daughter to return home to the parental roof, and leave the man whom she had avowed to love and obey, and there, over the fresh grave of their babe, the young husband and wife clasped hands and bade each other farewell forever.—*Sioux City Journal.*

HOW HE COLLECTED THE MARRIAGE FEES.—A good story is told of a newly appointed Justice of the Peace in one of the western States who was called on soon after his accession to office to marry a couple. He was a bachelor and had never been to a wedding, and had no form book which showed him just how to do the thing properly. However, as there was no one else within fifty miles, he thought, who could marry them, he determined to try, and, having an eye to the main chance, he looked out for his fee in a novel manner, as he did not expect to receive a very large one, and, judging from the man's appearance, felt doubtful of getting any. He began by swearing the groom: "Put your right hand on the Bible. You do solemnly swear that the evidence you give in the case of Robert Jones against Mary Smith shall be the truth, so help you God. Kiss the book and pay me one shilling." The groom, somewhat surprised, did this, and the Squire proceeded: "Will you take Mary Smith to be your wife?" "I will." "Will you provide for her, give her good and suitable clothes, and keep plenty of provision in the house, and will you take care of her if she should be sick?" "I will." The Squire then proceeded to swear the bride in the same way, looking out for his other shilling, and interrogating her as to whether she would "be a good and obedient wife, and take care of his house, and nurse him if he should be sick, and take good care of the babies." The bride blushed a little at the last clause, but promised and the erratic Justice said: "The Court finds you married, and orders that the costs be paid by Robert Jones; then you can go." The man grumbled a little at being obliged to disburse money the third time, but paid a dollar finally, and the couple departed.

ORIGIN OF MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—About the eighteeth century a West India captain brought some mahogany logs as ballast for his ship, and gave them to his brother, Dr. Gibbons, an eminent physician, who was then building a house. The wood was thrown aside as too hard for the workmen's tools. Some time afterward his wife wanted a candle box. The Dr. thought of the West Indian wood, and out of that the box was made. Its color and polish tempted the Dr. to have a bureau of the same material, and this was thought so beautiful that it was shown to all his friends. The Duchess of Buckingham, who came to look at it, begged wood enough to make another bureau for herself. Then the demand arose for more, and Honduras mahogany became a common article of trade.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - March 17, 1876.

AT the election in New Hampshire last Tuesday, the Republicans re-elected Cheney, their candidate for Governor, by a small majority. This is a victory only equalled by that of the *Dutch* when they took *Holland*. At every election in that State since 1856 a Republican Governor has been chosen, except in 1874, when a Democrat was elected by the Legislature. In 1872 Grant's majority was 5,413.

AND still they come, and this time it is a bill introduced in the House at Harrisburg asking for an appropriation of $2,5.0 to defray the expenses of the several counties in the State in presenting at the centennial their productions of fruit, and to pay commissioners to attend to the placing and taking charge of them. How innocent and attractive is this proposition, and how eloquently it appeals to the unexpended centennial sympathies of the Legislature? The milk in this legislative cocoanut consists in paying the expenses of these fruit commissioners, who will thus be enabled to see the entire show without money and without price. The venerable Mrs. Partington, in relating to her promising son Ike the experience of Daniel in the lion's den, feelingly observed to him, "And there sot Daniel, looking at all the animals in the menagerie without having to pay a single *red*." What shape this centennial begging will next assume, it would be impossible to predict.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, the mulatto gambler from New Orleans, is a name quite familiar to the whole country. For the last three years he has been fatally bent on a seat in the Senate of the United States, as one of the representatives in that body from Louisiana. A great deal of time and a vast amount of talk have been spent in discussing his claims, both in favor of and against. His principal backer, not including the carpet-bag Senators, who of course were all for him, was Morton, of Indiana, who time and again waved the bloody shirt in the presence of the Senate to force the votes of Republican Senators in favor of Pinchback's admission. The Senate failed to be impressed with the justice of his claim, however, and when a vote was taken at the close of last week he was rejected by 29 yeas to 32 nays. *Five* Republican Senators, including *three* from the New England States, voted against him; and thus was Pinchback, the duskey statesman and gambler from Louisiana, slaughtered in the house of his own political friends.

THE bill for the admission of the territory of New Mexico into the Union as a State passed the Senate of the United States on Saturday last. The practice of admitting into the Union our sparsely settled territories, with all the rights and attributes of States, has become a great nuisance. The main and the strongest objection to it is the inequality of representation which it produces in the Senate. Four millions of people in Pennsylvania and four millions and a half in the State of New York have but the same representation in that body that Nebraska has with her population of 122,000, according to the census of 1870, which is not enough by 9,000 to elect a member of Congress from a district. This is doing palpable and rank injustice to the older and more populous States. New Mexico had a population in 1870 of only 91,874, and her people are chiefly mixed races of Spaniards and Indians, not one half of whom can either read or write. This is not the kind of a population out of which to constitute a State. But then New Mexico, like Colorado, which is just now the paradise of radical adventurers from Pennsylvania, has a vast amount of undeveloped talent scattered over her extended domain, and therefore she must have a Governor, two Senators, a member of the House, a Legislature, and all the other offices pertaining to a sovereign State. The House would do a righteous thing by voting down this bill when it comes to be considered.

THE Norristown *Herald*, which generally speaks by the book, says in a recent issue: "It is said that Belknap, only a month ago, openly boasted in the Arlington, in Washington, that he always was a Democrat, and never did or would vote any other ticket. Those who didn't believe his assertion then will have no difficulty in believing it now." —*Johnstown Tribune.*

It is scarcely worth the powder to notice such radical nonsense as this. It might as well be said that Tom Murphy, Leet and Stocking, Boss Shepherd, Cresswell, George H. Williams, Delano, Joyce, McDonald, McKee and Babcock—all of whom are particular friends of Grant—have always been Democrats. The statement of two facts will effectually dispose of the question of Belknap's Democracy. In the first place, he was Grant's Secretary of War and therefore one of his confidential advisers, and it would be about as easy for a man to pass through the eye of a needle as for a Democrat, or one even suspected of being such, to be appointed to a cabinet office under the present administration. In the second place, not more than two months ago, Belknap visited Des Moines, the capital of his own state, Iowa, and was a candidate before the Republican Legislature of that State for nomination and election to a seat in the United States Senate. His Republican friends seem fully to have appreciated him, as he received only 12 votes in the caucus, which contained 105 members. Belknap is the legitimate product of Grantism, pure and simple, and couldn't be anything else.

A RADICAL organ in Philadelphia, in commenting on a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in which was involved the right of sepulture of a negro in a lot of ground in Mt. Moriah cemetery which he had purchased from the managers in his lifetime, says: "The old dictum of Chief Justice Taney, that the colored man has no rights which a white man is bound to respect, is reversed by the strong and indignant words of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania." How often since the opinion of Chief Justice Taney was delivered in the celebrated Dred Scott case, nearly twenty years ago, have the words, "A negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," been put in his mouth by radical newspapers, as the expression of his own judgment. Assuming that he uttered them in a judicial sense, he has been denounced on the floor of Congress by men who ought to be familiar with the Dred Scott decision; stigmatized from the pulpit by fanatical clergymen who never read his opinion, and held up to public hatred and contempt by radical stump speakers throughout the entire northern section of the country. And yet it is a fact, shown from the opinion itself, that he never uttered any such a sentiment. Tom Corwin was politically gibbeted because it was *said* that in a speech delivered by him during the Mexican war, he advised the Mexicans "to welcome the American army with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Corwin did not say that; but he *did* say, "*If I were a Mexican*, I would welcome," etc., which is quite a different thing from that imputed to him and which made him so odious. The following is that portion of Judge Taney's opinion in the Dred Scott case containing the words above referred to in their proper connection. The extract shows precisely what he said and his reasons for saying it:

"It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race, which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portion of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken.

"They had, for more than a century before, been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it. This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, which no one thought of disputing, or supposed to be open to dispute; and men in every grade and position in society daily and habitually acted upon it in their private pursuits, as well as in matters of public concern, without doubting for a moment the correctness of this opinion.

"And in no nation was this opinion more firmly fixed, or more uniformly acted upon, than by the English government and English people. They not only seized them on the coast of Africa, and sold them, or held them in slavery for their own use, but they took them as ordinary articles of merchandise to every country where they could make a profit on them, and were far more extensively engaged in this commerce than any other nation in the world."

The Chief Justice next quoted the early legislation of the colonies of Maryland and Massachusetts as fully recognizing this abject condition of the negro at the time to which he was referring, and before proceeding with his opinion said:

"We refer to these historical facts for the purpose of showing the fixed opinions concerning that race, upon which the statesmen of that day spoke and acted. It is necessary to do this, in order to determine whether the general terms used in the Constitution of the United States, as to the rights of man and the rights of the people, was intended to include them, or to give to them or their posterity the benefit of any of its provisions."

It will thus be seen that Judge Taney in this portion of his decision maintained, *as a historical fact*, that during the hundred years preceding the Declaration of Independence the negro in this country, whether slave or free, was regarded by legislation as so far inferior to the white race "that he had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." This is the whole of it. Will any radical attempt to *prove* that the history of this country, of which alone the Chief Justice was speaking, did not sustain him in making that declaration? It cannot be done, and yet for asserting the truth of history he has been the object of undying radical hate and malignity: Roger B. Taney in his early life was the owner of slaves but he gave them their freedom. That a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect is a sentiment which he never entertained as a *man* nor uttered as a *judge*.

IN another column will be found a brief report of the testimony of Orvil H. Grant, taken on yesterday week before Mr. Clymer's committee on the expenditures of the War Department. It is the same old, old story about Grant and his relations and government contracts, behind which can always be found the President himself. Orvil seems to be a very handy man in bagging post traderships amongst the Indians on information given him by his brother, the President, and must have made a good deal of money on a very small amount of capital. The evidence of this prostitution of official patronage by the chief executive of this great republic, for the use and benefit of his own brother, is a humiliating spectacle, and without a parallel under the administration of any former President. But as Grant regards the Presidency as a personal gift from the people to be used by him for his own private benefit and that of his family, his conduct in administering the affairs of the government has almost ceased to create any surprise. His administration and all its shameless and corrupt surroundings are an insult to the country and a reproach to its institutions.

What Orvil Grant Knows About Post Traderships, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Orvil Grant was before the committee on expenditures in the war department this afternoon, and his testimony showed that he was interested in post traderships. He gave particulars of his transactions in that connection and was cross examined.

Mr. Orvil H. Grant, brother of President Grant, having been sworn, testified that he never, at any time, either orally or in writing, had any authority from Belknap in relation to post traderships in the army, and that he never, directly or indirectly, exercised, through others, control over such traderships, but he thought he was instrumental in obtaining a post sutlership for a man appointed at Fort Stevens. He was not interested with any parties who obtained appointments to post traderships from the secretary of war.

On being asked whether he was directly or indirectly interested in contracts under the Indian department he said he was, and that he obtained the post on his own account from Commissioner Smith, his application having been made in September, 1874. The witness admitted that he had received a letter from the President in reply to his application for a trading post at Fort Peck, which was favorable, but he thought he had destroyed that letter. The President notified him that there would be a vacancy at Fort Peck. If he had not known there was to be a vacancy he would not have made the application. He thought the President specified Fort Peck, Fort Belknap and Standing Rock as places to become vacant, and he applied for these places in pursuance of knowledge given to him by the President.

These were the only trading stations in which the witness had any interest. In 1874 he became interested in Fort Peck and Standing Rock. Originally Jacob R. Casselberry and himself run the establishment at Fort Peck. The witness put in $2,000. He thought the stock was worth about $3,000. A. L. Bonnaffon afterward became concerned. The witness thought of putting in only one sixth of the capital stock; divided the profits, all the money invested being borrowed at 7 per cent., and for one-half of which he was responsible. The witness thought he had taken out of the concern about $1,100. As to the Standing Rock tradership, he was joined by Jos. Layron. The witness was a half partner, though he never put in anything; $25,000 was invested there, but the contract never really went into effect. He was not only required not to furnish capital, but not required to go out to attend to any business. The witness assisted George W. Felt at White Earth in procuring a post, but he never received any consideration for it. Felt told him he would give him an interest, but he did not want or expect it, as he could not afford to take any risks. This was last fall. The witness assisted a man named Conrad, of the firm of Baker & Co., at Fort Belknap. He always felt grateful to his brother (the President) for his influence in procuring him the office.

In reply to a question the witness said he had influence with the President to manage such matters to some extent, although he did not always find the matters to be profitable. On cross-examination the witness said Bonnaffon advanced $13,000, the witness borrowing of this $2,000 and Casselberry an equal amount. There had been no settlement in the division of profits.—Bonnaffon was represented to the amount of $9,000. The witness said he had not pressed the appointment of trader on the attention of the President. He procured the offices from the commissioner of Indian affairs, after seeing the secretary of the interior. He did not think that he put any papers on file, and did not know whether the President interceded with the commissioner or secretary for him. He did say to a Philadelphia reporter that he had much influence with his brother, the President. The witness thought that in his letter as to traderships the President stated there were some vacancies, because he had told him he would like to get a trading post. He obtained a tradership at Fort Berthold, but as his partner, Raymond, wished to remain, the witness withdrew, drawing from Raymond about $1,000. Neither the President nor the secretary of the interior had the slightest knowledge of the fact of his receiving the money.

Mr. Grant was asked whether he knew the firm of Basshor & Co., of Baltimore.—He replied that he did, being employed by the firm. This had no connection with his Indian matters in any shape or form. He had just appeared before the naval committee and given a history of the whole matter. Having been asked in what capacity he was employed by the firm he responded, "A solicitor in business at the rate of $200 a month. He had been in their employ a year and a half. Basshor & Co. were engaged in the steam-heating business. His solicitorship was connected not only with the government, but with private parties. He never obtained a contract from the war department, but obtained one from General Myers, of the quartermaster's bureau, to the extent of only four or five hundred dollars.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* has opened red hot shot upon the rotten dynasty in Washington. It says:

No, Republicans! this will not be passed as an exceptional case. Grantism has come to judgment at last. This infamous abuse of the public service for personal and partisan gain has borne its inevitable fruits. The stubborn partisan may excuse and protest as he will. In every State there are thousands of voters whose minds are made up this day, beyond possibility of change, to redeem the honor of the American Republic, by such votes hereafter, that neither Grant nor any of his favorites, nor any man who has impudently called our civil service "the best the world ever saw," nor any defender and apologist for this most scandalous administration, shall ever again be able to claim that he has the American people behind him. Democracy may be dangerous, true; but it is not filthy with bribes and stealings. Against disloyalty or repudiation the people can protect themselves in many ways; against dishonor they can protect themselves only by trampling under foot every man who has participated in or excused that infamous system of public service called Grantism. If the Republican party cannot rid itself absolutely of this taint and shame, no Republican candidate will have a better chance of election than Boss Tweed himself. . . . Every man who has been in any way a conspicuous leader of the Republican party is to day put upon his proof. He must show that he is not a thief. The suspicion is against him. The distinctive administration candidates, Conkling, Morton, and the rest, have no more chance for success before the people (whatever may be their chance at Cincinnati) than has Jefferson Davis. There is no creature whom the average American people more fervidly hate in any times, and particularly in hard times, than a thief; and after Belknap there is no administration man who is not suspected of being a thief. So, too, there is no man who has been a conspicuous Republican leader, identified with the management of the party at Washington, who is not damaged by the late exposures. Blaine suffers among the rest, and the prominence of his leadership makes the damage these exposures bring him the greater. He must in some way cut loose from the administration, and all its works, or go down in the common ruin.

Terrible Storm in the Northwest.

MANY LIVES LOST AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Specials report that a most terrific wind and thunder storm with rain visited the Northwest late this afternoon and evening. It appears to have extended from Quincy, Ill., to the northern portion of Iowa, and to have been specially severe near the Mississippi river. At some places it amounted to a tornado, and considerable damage was inflicted. The town of Hazel Green, in the south-east corner of Grant county, Wisconsin, near the Illinois State line, which place has about one thousand inhabitants, mostly lead miners, was struck by a tornado, and about four o'clock messengers were dispatched to Galena and Dubuque for doctors to care for the injured. These messengers told a story of a most extraordinary distruction of property and life. One of them affirmed that forty-one people had been killed outright and injured and that the town was almost totally destroyed. Particulars will be sent if obtainable at a later hour. There is no telegraphic communication with Hazel Green.

THE STORM IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—A terrible storm of rain and hail passed over Southern Kansas at noon yesterday. The rain was accompanied by violent wind, thunder and lightning. Along the line of the Ft. Scott Railroad hail stones as large as hens' eggs fell and fairly covered the ground.

QUINCY, Ills., March 11.—The *Whig* has the following report of the effects of the storm in Missouri last night: The hurricane came from the southwest and struck Elizabethtown, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, about four o'clock. Some seventeen houses were prostrated, five persons killed and several severely injured, some of them fatally. At Hasson, on the same road, three dwellings and the railroad depot were blown down and three persons killed. Wisher's Mills, near Hannibal, Mo., were blown down, but no one was injured. The damage to timber and fences is very great, and it is thought that further reports will show much greater loss of life in the neighborhoods not yet heard from.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Accounts of the tornado which passed over part of northeastern Missouri on Friday say the little town of Shrinkey, in Monroe county, was entirely demolished. Two persons were killed and twenty wounded, some of them seriously. At Kausaley station, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, two children were carried away by the storm, and have not yet been found. The wife and child of Allen Johnson, residing four miles from Hannibal, were instantly killed. The destruction of houses, barns, outbuildings, stock, fences, grain, &c., has been very great. The tornado was about two hundred yards wide, and bounded along the earth's line like a rubber ball.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 12.—The damage to property in the Hazel Green disaster was from $40,000 to $50,000. The tornado leveled everything in the town from the south-west to the north-east for the space of about eighty rods in width. Houses were taken up by the gale and borne in some cases a hundred feet from their foundation, and most extraordinary feats were performed by the wind. At ten o'clock today the funerals of the nine persons who were killed took place, and the bodies were interred in the cemetery at Hazel Green.

QUINCY, Ill., March 13.—The *Whig's* report gives the following summary of the results of the late storm in Missouri: Seven persons were killed, seventeen were injured, three or four of them dangerously; some thirty houses were blown down and immense damage done to orchards and timber. It is estimated that in Monroe and Rollo counties one thousand miles of fencing were prostrated. Five miles north of Monroe at the time of the hurricane a terrific storm passed over, leaving the ground covered with eight inches of hail.

HOW TWO OF MRS. BELKNAP'S BROTHERS WERE PROVIDED FOR.—The Chicago *Tribune* says: A gentleman well known in this city, intimately acquainted with the family of Mrs. Belknap—the Tomlisons—tells how it was that General Belknap made the acquaintance of his first wife, and her sister Mrs. Bowers, his present wife.—During Sherman's campaign in Georgia, two of Mrs. Belknap's brothers, who were both in the Confederate service, were captured, and, as prisoners of war, placed under charge of General Belknap, as Provost Marshal. The sisters visited him to intercede for the paroling of the brothers. It does not appear that they succeeded, but in 1870, when one of the young men was a clerk at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, and the other was traveling for a wholesale house, one of them received the appointment of post trader at Fort McDowell, Arizona—said to be at that time the most profitable trading-post at the disposal of the Secretary of War, and as to which one of the Tomlison brothers said they expected to make $110,000 out of it. The appointment of an ex Confederate to this position connected with the army excited no little comment at Cincinnati at the time, and there was talk of some job connected with it—especially as without it people were at a loss to account for the appointment since one of the Tomlison brothers who shared in the profits, besides being an ex-Confederate, was reported to have killed three men at Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

The same gentleman recounts an incident illustrative of Belknap's character. During the war Belknap and some of his command boarded a Mississippi steamer coming up from Vicksburg. The boat was so crowded with passengers that the tables at meals had to be set and cleared away about a half dozen times, and passengers had to wait sometimes two hours for their turn at the table. One morning about 9 o'clock Belknap, after having waited a while, exclaimed: "By G—d, nobody shall have breakfast until my officers and myself get ours." He called a squad of soldiers into the cabin to stand guard over the waiters, with orders to see that nobody but Belknap and his party were served, while the ladies and gentlemen on board waited.

THE RAIN OF FLESH.—In regard to the shower of flesh in Bath county, Ky., Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, the scientist, says in his analysis of specimens examined: In my mind, this matter gives every indication of being the dried spawn of the Batrachian reptiles, doubtless that of the frog. They have been transported from the ponds and swampy grounds by currents of winds and have ultimately fallen on the spot where they were found. This is no isolated occurrence of the kind, I having come across the mention of several in the course of my reading. The only one I can now fix the date of is recorded by Muschonbroeck as occurring in Ireland in 1775. The matter is described by him as being glutinous and fatty, which softened when held in the hands and emitted an unpleasant smell when exposed to the action of fire. The ovum or egg of the Batrachian reptile is a round mass of transparent nutritive jelly, in the centre of which appears a small black globule. In the present case, the passage through the air would have dried up more or less of these gelatinous mess, so that the exterior would become hard and the interior, as I found it still, soft and gelatinous. I have desired more of the matter to be sent to me, when, if there be any modification of these views, I will make it known.

News and Other Notings.

—A ten year old girl in Bucks county is charged with incendiarism.

—In Rockland, Me., a cornet band composed entirely of women is being organized.

—Lycoming, Pa., has a resident seven feet two inches high. Nobody trifles with his friends.

—Mrs. Witte, widow of the late W. H. Witte, died on Sunday last, at her residence in Philadelphia.

—A citizen of Clarion has a music book written by his great grandfather, in Ireland, 160 years ago.

—Daniel Drew has gone into bankruptcy Daniel drew too heavily on his resources, and this is the result.

—Twenty-six persons were killed by a landslide at Caub, a small town in Northern Germany, on Friday night.

—Arch. Boyd, of Red Lion, Fayette county, owns a cow that has had four calves in eleven months.

—There is a great rush from all the Western cities to the Black Hills. The government no longer prevents it.

—Jesse Wells, a Shaker, of the Watervliet community, aged ninety-eight years, recently died while on his knees in prayer.

—During a storm on Friday in Southern Kansas hailstones as large as hens' eggs fell in abundance, and fairly covered the ground.

—An extensive vein of amethyst has been found near Monticello, Ga. Some of the stones are very large and brilliant, and sell for $100 a pound.

—John Elwein, of Wrightsville, York county, died recently of injuries which he received at a limekiln twenty-five years ago, having then been severely burned.

—A knife is being made at the Beaver Falls cutlery for the Centennial. It will be nine feet long, and upon it will be pictures of William Penn and Governor Hartranft.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* grows poetical: "Thieves have their time to fall, when tradeships grow scant, and Robeson his time, but all, all seasons are thine own, O Grant!"

—An English boy, nine years old the son of a miner, killed his little brother by an accidental shot. He then hid the body under the stairway, and tried to set fire to the house.

—A dispatch to the London *Standard* says while the Egyptian steamer Samanand, with troops on board for Massawah, was at Suez, her boiler exploded and twenty-four men were killed.

—Henry Beaver, of Chester, Delaware county, has a Bible that was printed in 1599, or 277 years ago. It has in it a record of a birth in 1624, of a death in 1728, and of a marriage in 1732.

—Last week one of the largest and most valuable farms in Fayette county, situate in Dunbar township, contributed two persons to the county jail and nine persons to the poor house in one day.

—The Philadelphia *Herald* remarks that the organs in the eagerness of their abuse of Mr. Clymer seem to have overlooked the trivial fact that it is Belknap who was caught in the act of bribery.

—Blaine is styled the mocking bird candidate, because he stole Grant's thunder on the school question, tried to cut-do Morton as a bloody shirt shrieker and to improve upon Conkling as a hard money man.

—Huge blocks of splendid houses in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, have been undermined by the overflow of the Danube, and are expected to fall. Five villages on an island below Pesth have been destroyed.

—The news from New Hampshire creates no disturbance at Washington. The victory has been so roundly paid for that regret for spent money is a more predominating sentiment than rejoicing over the result.

—The Democratic tiger is loose at last, and what is worse there doesn't seem to be any way of "collaring" him. Belknap is bitten and Blaine, while Pierrepoint and Robeson are doing some tall climbing. A mighty lively beast, isn't he?

—In Palestine, Texas, it is believed that a woman was struck by a meteor. She was riding on a horse, when something that looked like a ball of fire descended out of a clear sky and hit her breast, setting her clothes ablaze, and killing her.

—The Titusville *Herald* states that a walking match against time has been arranged. Mr. J. Newton is to walk from Titusville to Philadelphia in twenty-three days, beginning April 3rd. The forfeit for failure is $300 and the prize $600.

—Daniel Drew, the great Wall street speculator, following in the footsteps of his many of his illustrious predecessors, has failed. He has been supposed to be very wealthy, but, under the revelation of the bankrupt statement, he is badly used up.

—Washington's family Bible, three volumes, is on exhibition in a Chestnut street store, Philadelphia. It is in three volumes and is for sale at the price of $2,000. G. W.'s autograph appears in each volume. It ought to be purchased for Mt. Vernon.

—Emma Burton, a young woman of nineteen years, was struck by a freight train on Saturday while crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad near Lancaster, and was instantly killed. She was hurled high into the air and fell senseless along side of the track.

—Sister Harriet, Superior of the Protestant Episcopal Order of All Saints, died in Baltimore on Sunday morning, after a short illness. Sister Harriet was Mother Superior of the order in the United States, and one of the first three Protestants that entered the order when organized in England in 1856.

—During a recent trip of the steamer Illinois from Philadelphia, a hawk came on board at the mouth of the Delaware river, and followed the vessel all the way to Liverpool, resting upon the yards only occasionally and defying all attempts at capture until within three days of port, when it was caught by a sailor. It was very large and fierce.

—A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Gazette* says Samuel Walker, the principal witness against Delano and Cowan in their frauds and speculations, has been sent out of the country by these ex officials. He is now in Ireland and has been, it is said, handsomely paid for avoiding the sergeant-at-arms of the house. He knew too much and got his price for leaving the country.

—The almshouse at Norwich, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last, and it is believed that fourteen persons, most of them old people from sixty to seventy years of age, were burned to death. Seven bodies taken from the ruins on Monday were burned to a cinder and unrecognizable. Five inmates were injured by jumping from windows, two of them fatally. The entire number of inmates was fifty four.

—It is said that so far the Black Hills have only yielded twenty-five thousand dollars of gold. If this sum were divided among the hundreds who have gone out there, very little would fall to the share of each one. Of course, there were great obstacles in the way of the pioneers which prevented them from reaping a rich golden harvest, but we believe it will be some time before mining in the Hills will pay very liberally.

—Accounts of the tornado which passed over part of Northeastern Missouri on Friday say the little town of Shunkey, in Monroe county, was entirely demolished. Two persons were killed and twenty wounded, some of them seriously. At Kensaley station, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, two children were carried away by the storm and have not been found. The wife and child of Allen Johnson, desiring four miles from Hannibal, were instantly killed.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by fourteen twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the main floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the room then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides 50 machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 20 or 30 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of all to make [illegible] perfectly as if they [illegible] different departments."

A. "My dear sir, we have [illegible] each charged with its responsibility, [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] In the [illegible]

V. "We will try it some time."

A. "Will you please [illegible] ment, for there [illegible] ready-made [illegible] with its [illegible] The Shirt [illegible] with it [illegible] making [illegible] ing Department, itself [illegible] ber store. The [illegible] ment. The [illegible] named before. The [illegible] ment. The Delivery [illegible]

V. "Hold, hold! [illegible]

A. "I am [illegible] Department, with [illegible] ed] ing and publishing [illegible] tell all your friends [illegible] Department, with [illegible] Department. The [illegible] Collins's. Then [illegible] entrance for [illegible] ment. The Chief [illegible] ger's Department. [illegible] other offices of the [illegible] building, including [illegible] ing, receiving [illegible] and in a basement [illegible] to carry on a business [illegible] ness to between [illegible] ness."

V. "Stupendous!"

A. "Indeed it is! [illegible] Cashier's Department [illegible] of notes [illegible] ness [illegible]

V. "$500,000 [illegible] the house to buy [illegible]

A. "Exactly! You [illegible] people to [illegible] ing [illegible] ing [illegible] ing [illegible]

V. "What are the [illegible] price, no deviation [illegible]

A. "Our system of [illegible] price, no deviation [illegible] A guarantee protecting the purchaser [illegible] money returned if the buyer [illegible] be satisfied."

V. "Nothing could be [illegible]

A. "Nothing. And the [illegible] attention."

V. "I thank you [illegible]

A. "I am glad [illegible] Call [illegible] and be [illegible] Hall & Brown's [illegible] ness. [illegible] Good [illegible]

V. "Thank you [illegible] Good morning."

—Five masked men entered the house of James Crosby, a wealthy farmer, living on the Allentown road near Farmer station, on the Northern New Jersey Railroad, early Sunday morning, and carried off $20,000 worth of United States bonds and $10,000 worth of silverware and jewelry.

—On Friday a lady by the name of Mrs. Street, living one mile east of Sharon, went out of her house for a short time, leaving her daughter, aged eight years, alone in the house. When she returned, she was horror stricken to find her child in bed burnt to a crisp. It appears that while the mother was out, the child went to the stove and her clothes caught fire, burning her entire body to a crisp. Dr. Heilman was called, but the burning was fatal, the child dying after about three hours terrible suffering.

—Four of the six principal buildings for the Centennial Exposition are completed and are waiting for exhibitors. The goods of foreign exhibitors are constantly arriving, and are being put in shape in the main building. The American exhibitors have only two months in which to get their wares into position, and they are urgently requested to hurry them forward, in order that there may be as little hammering away at fixtures on the opening day, May 10th, as possible. Only two months remain in which to get things in shape.

—The *Graphic* is authority for the statement that a manufacturer of boots and shoes on Broadway, New York, is now engaged in preparing two pairs of shoes for the Exhibition from the skin of a human being, a pair from the skin of an anaconda, a pair from a rattlesnake skin, a pair from the hide of a kangaroo, and another pair from the skin of a catfish. The leather of the last named is equal in its texture to the finest silk, and of the skin of a human being the quality would be rated anywhere, perhaps, if we did not know what it was, as superfine.

—Recently a widow, past the prime of life, sued a prominent citizen of Tidioute for the amount of a note, about $20,000, which had been discovered after the death of her husband. The gentleman claimed that the note was not a just one and contested it in the courts. Fortune favored the widow and she won the suit. Soon after a young man began courting her, and a few weeks ago they were privately married. After the marriage had been consummated the citizen carried the case up to the supreme court, where he got a decision in his favor. It is supposed that this dampened the young man's love; at any rate the whole family has suddenly disappeared from Tidioute society.

—Captain J. B. Bent, a retired lawyer of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and a gentleman well known for reliability, arrived in Louisville on Monday night with specimens of flesh which fell on the Friday previous in Bath county. The flesh covered two acres of ground, and resembled mutton, and left traces of blood on trees and fences which were touched by the falling flakes. Chickens and hogs devoured it with evident relish. The heavens were clear, the sun shone, and only floating clouds were visible at the time—2 P. M., March 3d. Quantities of the flesh have been preserved. That brought to Louisville was given to Prof. Lawrence, a well known scientist, who says no doubt it is animal flesh. Hundreds of persons are willing to attest with affidavits to the truthfulness of the entire matter.

—A four-year-old boy in Booneville, Ky., is just crammed with dates, figures, facts and a volume of lore such as ordinarily requires a life-time to acquire. In history he is a very encyclopedia of knowledge. The ancient kings, their wars, the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, the career of Bonaparte, the times of the death and the age of the rulers of England, the settlement of this country, and similar facts, are as familiar to him as the alphabet to an older person. He can name the capital of every State in the Union, and of every foreign country. He repeats whole chapters of the Bible, and speaks in a child-like manner, just as though rattling off the veriest commonplace remarks of other children of his age. His memory appears to be strong by nature, and manifested its power before he was taught to read.

—The vicinity of Galloway's Prairie, Maries county, Mo., has been the scene of considerable excitement recently, on account of strange and mysterious occurrences at the residence of Martin Rogers, Esq. Several evenings since the attention of the family was attracted to thumpings or rappings, which seemed to emerge from between the ceiling and weather-boarding of the room. Mr. Rogers, supposing the noise to be occasioned by rats, struck upon the wall immediately over the rappings, when, to his surprise, no cessation of the strange noise followed, but the harder Mr. R. struck the wall the louder the thumping sounded. The noise continued nightly, to the great annoyance of the family. A peculiarity of the rappings is that it commences as soon as Miss Mary, a daughter of Mr. R., retires, and is in close proximity to her bed. It is noticeable, also, that when Miss Mary takes the Bible to bed with her the rapping ceases, but as soon as the Bible is taken from the bed it commences again.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—*Through the rolls at a Pittsburgh Cleaning shop* o'clock last evening a shocking accident occurred at the establishment of Bailey, Dalzell & Co., in which a man named Ellsworth was terribly injured. He is employed in the capacity of [illegible] evening he was [illegible] into the [illegible] pass, and stooping down [illegible] of rolls to pick up some [illegible] ground. While in a stooping position [illegible] coat came in contact with the [illegible] instant he was drawn [illegible] of the rolls. His body was [illegible] up, his head being forced between [illegible] going through the space [illegible] more than eight or nine inches [illegible] dles taper, and as the [illegible] nals are not more than four [illegible] Fortunately the body of [illegible] through the larger opening, [illegible] legs was terribly crushed [illegible] through the narrow space. [illegible] the mill rushed to the spot [illegible] the man flattened [illegible] as it may seem, they found [illegible] alive but conscious. [illegible] moned, and Dr. Lessig, [illegible] also called to attend him. [illegible] it was discovered that [illegible] thigh down was terribly [illegible] some of the ribs on [illegible] broken, one of them [illegible] Although the injured man [illegible] this morning, no hopes [illegible] entertained. He is about [illegible] age, is married, and resides [illegible] street, Strip[illegible] He is [illegible] build, and it is no wonder [illegible] crushed to death.

BLIND, BUT A HERO.—The people in Lo Mars, Iowa, [illegible] being roused the other night [illegible] was a small frame building [illegible] of the town. Some [illegible] the fire three quarters of a [illegible] went to it as rapidly as [illegible] they got there everybody [illegible] asleep yet, in ignorance of [illegible] their passage to the [illegible] cut off by the flames. They [illegible] alarmed the inmates of [illegible] in the doors. Several people [illegible] painful scorches. A family [illegible] meyer, consisting of a man [illegible] six small children, lived [illegible] Three of the children, [illegible] three and a half years, were [illegible] their father and mother. They [illegible] were sleeping with Mr. Newmeyer [illegible] brother in the house, and [illegible] ing the night away from [illegible] meyer jumped out of bed and [illegible] the house in a delirium of [illegible] blind brother, with great presence [illegible] and noble devotion, picked [illegible] bed fellows, and taking one [illegible] made his way to the [illegible] stairs fell with him in his [illegible] held fast to the children and [illegible] safely out of the fire. All [illegible] were burned, but not seriously. [illegible] meyer and her three helpless [illegible] in the flames. Their remains [illegible] all in a heap among the [illegible] meyer is now a hopeless [illegible] posed he was beside himself [illegible] left his wife and children. [illegible] what he did.—*Worcester Press.*

A WIFE WHO STARTED HOME.—[illegible] many years past there has been [illegible] Indian Creek township, Monroe [illegible] N. Y., a married couple named [illegible] A few weeks ago Zachariah [illegible] husband, made a will in which [illegible] vided that, should he die [illegible] property should go to the [illegible] they were to provide for the [illegible] her death. Mrs. Dicks readily [illegible] jected to such a disposition of [illegible] and demanded that the will [illegible] but her husband heeded her [illegible] ing convinced that coaxing [illegible] good, the old lady began to [illegible] finally left her husband's roof. [illegible] would taste another morsel of [illegible] threat did not move the old man [illegible] old lady kept her word. For [illegible] days she ate not a mouthful, [illegible] casionally would she wet her [illegible] water. Friends and neighbors [illegible] her often to turn back from [illegible] dreadful purpose, but she would [illegible] see any of them. She died at the [illegible] 65.

—The newspapers waxed [illegible] months ago over the possibility [illegible] an incident as we have now [illegible] a fact by the Blue Ridge (N. C.) [illegible] "The wife of Mr. Joseph White, [illegible] Burke county, gave birth to [illegible] night of the old year—one [illegible] minutes before 12 o'clock and [illegible] minutes after 12. So one [illegible] Friday and the other on Saturday, [illegible] 1875 and the other in 1876. [illegible] day is not the same, yet they [illegible] We doubt if such a thing [illegible] before in the history of the world. [illegible] noticeable circumstance is that [illegible] a boy and the other a girl; [illegible] born in the old year and the [illegible] leap year."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - MARCH 17, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—It took three Bedford county sportsmen just three hours to shoot 260 wild pigeons the other day.

—Johnstown is to have an educational convention on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

—The purse presented to Bishop Tuigg on Tuesday evening contained over $500, and the episcopal outfit is probably worth $1,000 more.

—To Hon. John A. Lemon, Senator from this district, we are under obligations for a copy of Smith's Hand Book. *Small* favors thankfully received.

—The delegates from Cambria and Blair counties will hang up their hats at the Stevens House, Lancaster, during the sitting of the State convention.

—An incendiary fire wiped the barn of Daniel Flowers, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, from the face of the earth on Tuesday night of last week.

—At a meeting of the Centennial Temperance Association held in the Congregational church a few evenings ago, quite a number of names was added to the list of members.

—John Sindorf, of Greensburg, has a pair of steelyards one hundred and four years old. Should those steelyards to the centennial John. That's the right *weigh* to dispose of them.

—Our clever friend Berg Crouse will please accept thanks for ten fat and luscious wild pigeons presented to us on Tuesday last. On a recent occasion Mr. Crouse bagged forty-four of the birds.

—An eighteen-month old daughter of Mr. Peter Roberts, of Woodvale borough, fell over a chair, Tuesday evening, and dislocated one of the arms at the shoulder, besides bruising it above the elbow.

—The name of Mr. Anthony Long, of this place was on Monday last sent to the Senate in Gen. Hartranft for confirmation as Senior of Weights and Measures for Cambria county, to serve for a term of three years.

—Among the latest arrivals in our midst are a party of Nimrods from Milton, Northumberland county, who have come here in hopes of bagging something less than half a million of the wild pigeons which doth abound in this vicinity.

—If the weather proves propitious, St. Patrick will be duly honored to-day by a procession of all the societies in and about Ebensburg. The Loretto brass band has been engaged, and good music therefore will be one of the features of the occasion.

—His name is Johnson and he will have to get through the world hereafter with only one leg, the other one having been sacrificed in the foolhardy attempt to get off the Atlantic Express near Braddocks, on Sunday last, while the train was under full headway.

—Our "Puzzle Department," to which additions have been received from "Lonsome," A. D. H. and E. F. M., has been unwilled to take a back seat this week, owing to the stress upon our local columns. We trust our ever faithful correspondents will forgive the omission this once.

—The name of Mr. John Geis, of Johnstown, has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nominations for Associate Judge, and being one of the most substantial and reliable gentlemen in the county, his name, if introduced, can scarcely fail to prove a tower of strength in the convention.

—A pistol ball entered the residence of Mr. John Rimmel, in the borough of Somerset, one day last week, and after passing through Mrs. Rimmel and the lifted girl, struck the stove and rebounded against the wall, where it penetrated to a considerable depth. The ball had been fired by some one engaged in shooting mark in the vicinity.

—A little daughter of Councilman George Detwiler, of the Fifth Ward, Altoona, was painfully burned, on Monday morning last, by her clothes taking fire from some coals on the hearth in front of the cook stove, which she had drawn up a chair and seated herself during the absence of her mother, that she died about 4 o'clock the same evening.

—An unknown man was killed at Gallitzin some time during Wednesday night last, falling, as is thought, from a freight train and afterwards being run over by one of the trains. We could learn no particulars, except that both of his legs were severed from his body and that he died soon after. He was said to be a tramp trying to "dump" his way over the railroad.

—When men throw self aside and live for others, then will the glorious era come when none will fear to buy or sell what they want in clothing neat from first-class workshop and grand, where the best of suits in styles complete are sold at astonishing low prices for cash in hand. Don't forget that you can be suited in every respect at 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

—The Indiana *Messenger* notes a singular coincidence in the death of Mrs. Shryock, of that place, and Mrs. Balentine, of Armstrong township. The two were born upon the same day of the same year, and at the same hour; both were married twice, and at the time of their deaths both were widows; and what is most remarkable, both died on the same hour, and the same year.

—Many a man who seeks to do the best he can for himself, to save money and to be economical, mistakes the proper course to pursue, and fails. One of the most effective modes of saving money is to purchase your clothing from the oldest and most liberal dealer in Blair county, Mr. Godfrey Wolff, whose large store, and an immense stock, is next door to the post-office, Altoona.

—Bob Thompson thought he would shoot some pigeons at one pop last Tuesday, but failed. And the reason he didn't was because the kick of his gun went back on him and struck him in the face, cutting a very ugly gash below the right eye and giving him a badly colored optic that rather detracts from what adds to his well known personal beauty. Try it again, Bob; better luck next time.

—John T. Shute on Tuesday last made information before an Altoona alderman charging his wife, Helen F. Shute, and a young man named G. W. Green with adultrey, fornication and larceny. The thin-skinned individual resides near Tyrone, and if there is anything in a name he would take a hint in his instead of asking the law to take cognizance of a crime which Beecher has so wonderfully.

—The imperfect materials put into the pens manufactured by Wanamaker & Brown, at 4th and Market streets, Philadelphia, is remedied in proof whereof you need only examine the samples now on exhibition at the Ebensburg post-office, where measures are taken and orders received by R. H. Thompson for any style of masculine garments that may be desired. Don't think of buying a pen suit until you see what "Doc." can do for you.

—A process has been discovered for making a syrup out of corn at the rate of over two gallons to the bushel of unshelled corn, which is much better than wasting the grain by making whisky out of it, and then getting yourself outside of the whisky and as a result feeling in some filthy gutter or sewer, perhaps, one of the most substantial and cheapest, if not one of the most fancy, suits of clothing that could be purchased at the great Star Clothing Hall, 169 Main street, Johnstown.

—Allen Hager, a fourteen year son of Casper Hager, of Johnstown, is the last victim, so far as heard from, to the reprehensible and dangerous practice of jumping on and off trains, against which the youth of the land has been so frequently and so terribly warned. Young Hager rode from Johnstown to East Conemaugh on a freight train, Friday evening last, and was returning on another freight train, when his hat blew off or past Conemaugh borough and in trying to secure the missing article he fell, striking with great violence to the ground, fracturing his skull and receiving other injuries which caused his death in a few minutes after being conveyed to his home.

—The dwelling house of Jacob Haller, in Hollidaysburg, was destroyed by fire, with nearly all it contained, on Friday morning last. Mr. Haller, who is a carpenter by trade, was occupying his spare moments in finishing the house, which was not complete, and as a consequence a quantity of shavings had accumulated in one of the rooms used by him as an extempore shop, and to these shavings one of his children unwittingly set fire, with the result stated. A subscription paper has been started to aid Mr. Haller in rebuilding, but in these tight times it is not hard to conjecture about what the sum total will be.

—The lecture delivered by Prof. Collier, of the State Normal School, Indiana, at the Congregational church in this place, on Friday evening last, descriptive of a journey through Italy, was not only more than usually free from flippant allusions to things sacred, but was a very well told story of personal experience in that interesting land, and was listened to with apparent delight by an audience which should have been much larger in point of numbers. The choir of the church, which probably has no superior in the county, sang several fine selections in a very edifying manner and to the delight of all present.

—We are creditably informed that the venerable and greatly beloved pastor of St. Mary's church, Hollidaysburg, Rev. John Walsh, has been tendered and has accepted the position made vacant by the promotion of Rt. Rev. J. Tuigg to the episcopal see of Pittsburgh, Father Walsh, whom we trust God will bless with renewed health and vigor, is we are told, to be assisted by two curates, one of whom no doubt will be the present faithful and efficient assistant priest in charge of the Altoona congregation, Rev. Gallager. Father Walsh was the first pastor of the Altoona congregation, more than a quarter of a century ago.

—During the past three weeks no less than four attempts were made to burn the residence of Mr. James Cunningham, at Livermore, Westmoreland county, but fortunately the fire was discovered in each instance and subdued before total destruction followed, although the entire damage on building and furniture is estimated at $1,000. Who was guilty of the e repeated acts of incendiarism has just been revealed by the confession of Annie M'Guire, a servant in the family, who can give no reason for her acts except a desire to see a big conflagration. The girl has been declared *non compos mentes*, and has been sent to the poor house for safe keeping.

—A man of family in the West Ward returned home on Tuesday last after a rather unsuccessful expedition in quest of wild pigeons, and setting down his shot-gun, which was duly loaded and capped, one of his sons picked it up with the remark that he believed he could do better than that himself. What the young man meant by doing better we don't pretend to know, but if bringing down something less than a ton of plastering from the ceiling at one shot, instead of putting a few air holes in the other members of the family, may be considered as doing better than his pap did, the enterprising lad is certainly entitled to the belt.

—On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week the Presbyterian church in this place will be the scene, on each of those occasions, of a very delightful concert and a series of pleasing tableaux, the excellent choir connected with said church having set themselves to work to get up such entertainments as we have every reason to believe will be highly enjoyable and well worthy of a liberal patronage. The admission price has been fixed at 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children not more than 12 years of age. Doors open at 7½ o'clock—entertainment to commence half an hour later. There will be an entire change in the programme for Wednesday evening. Be sure to attend, if possible.

—Some idea of the immense number of wild pigeons now on the wing in this vicinity may be formed from the fact that two sportsmen brought down no less than seventy five pigeons at six shots—three shots each—on Tuesday morning last. And the exploits of these two lucky sportsmen can scarcely be considered exceptions to the general rule, for very few of the many who are almost constantly popping away at the pigeons have failed thus far in bagging from one to three dozen every time they "go for" the feathered bipeds. Besides all this, the parties engaged in trapping them secured not less than eleven hundred pigeons on the same day, all of which we believe were subsequently killed and shipped to New York and other points. This mode of capturing them, as we have already stated, requires the use of decoy pigeons, large nets, etc., and when not desirable to ship them alive, as has been done in several instances already, death is produced by garroting the pigeons, or pinching them on the back part of the neck, after which they are packed in barrels and forwarded to their destination by Express. As the pigeons are said to command from $1.50 to $2 per dozen in the Eastern markets, this method of securing them has proved a somewhat extensive bonanza to those engaged in the enterprise.

PRESENTATION TO BISHOP TUIGG.—On Sunday last Rt. Rev. J. Tuigg, the new Bishop of Pittsburgh, delivered his farewell address to St. John's congregation in Altoona. The occasion was indeed a solemn and sad one, as may well be conceived when it is considered that the intimate relations which had existed between pastor and people for nearly a quarter of a century were about to be severed. The most affecting scene, however, was reserved for last Tuesday evening, when the Bishop elect was presented by his congregation with a magnificent episcopal outfit and purse. The large and beautiful church, long before the time of the presentation, was so uncomfortably crowded that scarcely any standing room was left. At 7½ o'clock, at the invitation of a committee of gentlemen, Bishop Tuigg and a number of the neighboring clergymen, who were invited by the gentlemen in charge to be present on the occasion, took their seats in the sanctuary. The choir rendered a beautiful and appropriate selection, "Quid retribuam," etc. in a very artistic manner, after which Mr. Bernard Coughlin read a very pathetic address. He commenced by saying, "Very Rev. Father, for by that endearing name we still claim the privilege of addressing you, we, the members of your congregation, have assembled here this evening to give expression to the feelings of joy and sadness that are commingled in our hearts." He then went on to review briefly the history of the congregation and the labors of the priest, during which he touchingly referred to the various things that for so many years had bound pastor and people so closely together.

In concluding the address, Mr. Coughlin spoke as follows: "Permit me, then, in behalf of the congregation, to present you with this episcopal outfit, together with a purse. Receive them as a parting token of the love and affection of your people in Altoona. May God bless you with many years in your new field of labor. May you live to be an ornament to the episcopate as you have been to the priesthood, and so long as these monuments of your zeal we see around us shall recall you to our remembrance, so long may these tokens of our gratitude preserve green in your memory your spiritual children of Altoona." The Bishop elect briefly replied in very affecting terms, and during his remarks he was frequently interrupted by the heartfelt sobs of nearly all the vast concourse assembled at the presentation. At the conclusion of the Bishop's reply, a farewell song of greeting, composed and set to music for the occasion, was sung with sweet expression and great feeling by Miss Nellie Carr, which was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the singing of a thrilling Te Deum. This ended, the entire congregation passed up the main aisle in becoming order and viewed the splendid outfit as it lay exposed in front of the high altar, after which the assemblage dispersed and the greatly beloved shepherd was left to contemplate the generous deed so well done by his obedient and faithful flock.

Such a gathering and such a valuable token of esteem was indeed an eloquent tribute to one of the most zealous and devoted priests that has ever been called to the care of a congregation, and while they plainly manifested the earnest affection which exists between the members of St. John's congregation and their late pastor, they none the less added to the poignancy of the grief which was felt by all in that sad parting of pastor from people and people from pastor.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—*A Young Man Seeks to Avenge the Death of his Brother, but Fortunately Fails.*—About dusk on Monday evening last, as we learn from the Johnstown *Tribune*, a daring attempt was made by one John Kirby, whose home was formerly in Millville, and who is a brother of the unfortunate young man recently killed at Hawes' Cement-Mill by a pistol-shot, to assassinate Mr. Henry Anderson, watchman at that industry, at whose hands deceased met his death.

Since Mr. Anderson's release from jail, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, he has been filling his old position as night-watchman at the Cement-Mill, giving entire satisfaction to his employer by his faithfulness, as he has always done. His trial is soon to come off at Ebensburg, and the attempt made last night by young Kirby to take the law into his own hands and punish the slayer of his twin-brother, according to his own ideas of right, is severely to be condemned, and was dastardly in the extreme.

The particulars of this outrage upon law and justice are substantially as follows:

John Kirby, the attempted assassin, had been absent from his home in Millville borough for a considerable time, and only returned a day or two ago. He appeared very much excited over the death of his brother, and talked at different times of his intention to have revenge; but the full meaning of his words was not understood until last evening. At about half-past six o'clock he approached Mr. Hawes' Cement Mill, knowing that Mr. Anderson would be already on duty. Meeting that gentleman in the yard of the mill, he began a conversation by saying, "That was a bad affair, Mr. Anderson." Mr. A. did not know the young man, and asked him to what affair he had reference. Young Kirby replied—"Why, the killing of my brother; I am John Kirby."

Mr. Anderson noticed that the young man's eyes had a wild-beast sort of look, but he talked calmly, his voice being pitched to the tone of ordinary conversation. Anderson quietly undertook to explain to Kirby the exact manner in which the latter's brother had been killed by him. He expressed the deepest sorrow for the deed, but assured Kirby that it was entirely the result of accident, and that between him and the victim there had always been the warmest friendship. The young man at this appeared pacified, though the wild look did not leave his eyes.

There was some little further conversation between the two, when Kirby, with a perceptible shiver, complained of feeling very cold. Mr. Anderson kindly suggested that he enter the boiler-room of the works, where he could warm himself, and at once proceeded to lead the way to that portion of the building. Kirby following closely behind him. When Anderson had reached the door of the boiler-room he paused suddenly, to notice the young man first. When he was horrified to see a pistol pointed directly at his head, held in the hand of Kirby, whose face was deathly pale. Quick as thought, Anderson jumped aside, and simultaneously came the report, followed by the hissing words—"Take that! you d—s— of a b—." The bullet passed so close to Anderson's head that for a moment he imagined himself shot, but soon found that the deadly missile had only grazed his cheek. Kirby precipitately fled, without waiting to ascertain the result of his daring attempt to assassinate a fellow-man.

Mr. Anderson came up to town immediately after the occurrence, and made a criminal information before 'Squire Lutz, of the Sixth Ward, charging John Kirby with an attempt to take his life. A warrant was at once issued for Kirby's arrest, but although the officers of the law have been unremitting in their search for him, his whereabouts still remain a mystery.

This is a most outrageous occurrence, and young Kirby should be captured he will likely be dealt with severely. It is to hoped that he may be speedily taken.

A FEW WORDS TO FEEBLE AND DELICATE WOMEN.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of any thing more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful,—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (post-paid) to any address on receipt of $1.50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.—Col. Patrick H. Shields died at his residence in Loretto, after a brief illness, on Friday last. He was born in the county Down, Ireland, in 1808, and came to this country in 1826. In 1841, or about that time, he settled in Loretto and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued more or less actively until the day of his death. He leaves two children, both sons, his wife having died about one year ago. Col. Shields was one of our most respected and prominent citizens, and was well known at home and abroad as a man whose word was as good as his bond and whose name was ever the synonym of integrity and honest dealing. His death, though not unexpected, will cause a genuine feeling of regret among his wide circle of friends and acquaintances, all of whom will remember him as a good neighbor, a kind friend, and a sincere and devout member of the Catholic church. May he rest in peace.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, Incorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy-pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

If you want to secure a home near Cresson, see advertisement of Mrs. Haller.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—We are under obligations to Mr. A. S. M. Anderson, principal of our borough schools, for the following report of the doings of the Educational Convention held in this place on Friday and Saturday of last week:

The Educational Convention met in the Court House on Friday afternoon, March 10th, and was organized by electing the following officers: President, John Lloyd; Vice President, A. S. Brubaker; Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Clark; Ass't. Secretary, Miss Maria Brookbank; Treasurer, W. M. Jones.

The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied in the discussion of the question, "What are the best remedies for irregular attendance and truancy?" A. S. Brubaker, A. S. M. Anderson, Dr. D. W. Evans and Prof. Collier participated in the discussion. While all agreed that irregular attendance and truancy are among the greatest evils with which we have to contend as school officers, no one could suggest an infallible remedy, although the discussion was comprehensive enough to include a compulsory school law.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was held in the Congregational church. After music by the choir of the church, Mr. A. S. Brubaker read "The Raven." After another piece of music the President, Mr. Lloyd, introduced Prof. Collier, of Indiana, Pa., who spoke for an hour and a half on "A Journey through Italy." Though many were disappointed in the lecturer of the evening, they were not disappointed in the lecture. The places the Professor spoke of—Venice, Florence, Pisa, Rome, Naples—are, from their antiquity, so different from our cities of yesterday, that we never tire of hearing about them. And when he closed his description of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and the choir struck up "The world moves on," we felt that it had indeed moved on.

The President here announced the programme for the morning session, and the convention thereupon adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

"Why should Grammar be taught in the public school?" was discussed by Messrs. Berg, Lavers, Brubaker, Anderson, and Rev. McGonigle, after which Rev. T. R. Jones read a paper on "Early Moral Home Training." Dr. D. W. Evans then read an essay on "The wants of our public schools in order to greater efficiency," which was followed by a discussion on the duties of teachers and directors in reference to ventilation and care of school property, Messrs. Berg, Lavers, Brubaker, Anderson, and ——, giving their views on the subject. Some examples of glaring and almost criminal ignorance on part of teathers in regard to the value of pure air in the school-room were given. Many teachers do not yet see that a room containing 60 or 70 persons needs fuller means of ventilation than a family sitting room.

Mr. Brubaker, Sup't of Millville borough school, then read an essay on "Stability of Purpose." The exercises of the morning were enlivened by music by a class of pupils from Schools No. 1 and 2, Ebensburg.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After music, the question, "What are the relation and duties of parents and patrons to the common school?" was then discussed by Messrs. Anderson, J. J. Evans and Berg. Rev. Mr. McGonigle then read a paper on "A Plea for our Popular Education." He was followed by Mr. Berg with an essay on "Home Lessons." Mr. Lavers then opened the discussion on "Why should be the powers of the common school?" and was followed by Rev. T. R. Jones and Messrs. Berg and Anderson. Mr. Brubaker then read "The Vagabonds."

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the press of Ebensburg for their favors in noticing the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute. The Congregational church for the use of that edifice to the County Commissioners for the use of the court room, and to all who had assisted in the work of the convention or encouraged it by their presence.

Miss Lizzie Johnstown, then read "Barbara Frietchie," and Mr. Brubaker, being called for, responded with "The Ghost."

It was then suggested by the persons present express their views on the convention and its work. Several responded and urged that though the convention could not be considered a success in every particular, yet the effort would not wholly fail of its purpose.

The afternoon session was marked by a fuller attendance than at previous sessions, and was rendered more pleasant by music interspersed between the other exercises. With the singing of the long metre doxology the convention finally adjourned.

CENTENNIAL PICTURE FRAME.—J. W. Oliver and Albert Elway, of Altoona, have just constructed a centennial picture frame, no tools being used but penknives and a small plane. The frame is composed of one hundred varieties of native American woods. It is thus described by the *Mirror*:

The frame is a pyramidal, nine feet from base to summit, composed of six sections, seven feet wide at the base and two and a half feet wide at the top. The base section contains six openings for photographs, each opening being seven inches wide and twelve inches long and a half inches long. The second section contains five openings, the third section four opening, the fourth section three openings, the fifth section two openings, and the sixth, or top section, one opening, and the counterfeit presentment of good old Father Columbus surmounts the whole. Below and to either side of him are the pictures of William Penn and John Hancock. The remaining eighteen openings are occupied by portraits of the Presidents of the United States. The body of the frame is composed of walnut, cedar and pine, and the various varieties of wood are contained in the many elevated points seen at different places in the frame. The projecting corners of the sections are the pieces of work and add greatly to the general appearance of the affair. Pendant from the base section are thirteen links, intended to represent the thirteen original States of the Union. Midway on the lower part of the base section is a walnut tablet inlaid with relics obtained from sources entirely reliable. In the centre of the tablet is the star of peace, then a piece of old Fort Duquesne. Over this is a piece of the spire of the first M. E. church built in America, in Segsburg, Virginia, in 1775. Next is a piece of Washington's chaise, imported from England by Washington and bequeathed by him to Washington Curtis. There is also a piece of the flagstaff of Fort Sumpter, which was cut off during the bombardment by the Confederates in April, 1861. A piece of the wood which the Japanese brought with them to this country, and of which they are now constructing their building on the Centennial grounds, is also in the tablet. One of the most interesting of the relics is a piece of the old ship 44, the Constitution, launched at Boston in 1794. Another interesting relic is a piece of the first home of the Pilgrims, built at Cape Cod 250 years ago. A piece of the elm tree under which William Penn made his famous treaty with the Indians is also among the most interesting relics in the tablet. There are fifteen thousand different pieces in the frame and not a nail or particle of glue was used in its construction. It will be removed to Philadelphia and placed in the art gallery of the exposition buildings about the first of next month.

DEATH OF MISS ROSE ANN CURRY.—It is with sincere sorrow that we record the death, in Altoona, on Saturday evening last, after a somewhat protracted and very painful illness, (caused by bronchial consumption in its most fearful form,) of Miss Rose Ann Curry, third daughter of David and Maria Curry, aged 24 years, 9 months and 2 days. Having been near akin to the deceased lady, it does not, perhaps, become us to speak in terms eulogistic of the lamented dead, but we feel nevertheless that we are only expressing the sentiments of all who knew her when we declare that she was in every respect a model daughter, a faithful friend, an amiable and edifying companion, ever efficient and intelligent in the performance of the duties which pertained to her position in life, and a devout and earnest member of the Catholic church.

Her funeral cortege was composed of a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends, all of whom followed the remains to the basement of St. John's church, where a solemn High Mass for the dead was offered up by Father Gallagher and an impressive funeral sermon delivered by Bishop Tuigg, during which he took occasion to cite the early death of the "good girl" whose inanimate clay lay before him as a warning to all to prepare for that last journey from which there is no return, and also paid a heartfelt tribute to the deceased and to the pious parents who had brought her up in the love and fear of God; after which the burial services were performed and the remains were taken to St. John's cemetery, where they were interred about the hour of noon on Monday. May she rest in peace.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

—St. Patrick's day in the morning.

SHIELDS HOUSE,

FORMERLY "RED LION,"

W. H. STAHLMAN,

—SUCCESSOR TO—

STAHLMAN & McCOY, (*PROPRIETOR.*

No. 7 SIXTH STREET,

Near Suspension Bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED,

And can be reached from all points by STREET CARS.

THE DINING ROOM

HAS BEEN NEWLY REFITTED IN EVERY DETAIL.

THE TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE VERY BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

[3-10] RATES, $1.50 PER DAY. [3m.]

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Newest, Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county. Don't forget the number and street.

[2-4.] [tf.]

Communication.

POOR HOUSE, March 15, 1876.

MR. EDITOR—I have been requested by the Directors of the Poor to make a brief explanation to the taxpayers of the county in regard to the expense incurred in keeping the insane at Dixmont Hospital. At the time of the last report of the Directors there were in said hospital *eleven* inmates from this county, of which number *eight* were directed there by the Court, and the bills for whose keeping are sent to the Director and must be paid by them. The remaining *three* were sent to the hospital by the Directors themselves, and *two* of these are able out of their own means to pay the cost of maintenance.

It must not be supposed, as it is by some, that during the last four years the Directors have been too hasty in sending insane persons to Dixmont. During these four years there have been admitted into the Poor House *forty-eight* insane persons, and of these only *three* have been sent to Dixmont by the Directors. Of the other *two* who were sent by the Directors, one was from Johnstown and never was in the almshouse, and is not included in the 48 reported. The other is an old insane inmate who was admitted to the house some years ago, and who is not fit to be kept in any institution except where all kinds of insane are cared for, which we are not capable of doing in any other than a cruel manner, such as chaining them fast to keep them in the house, and there is not a room in the building that would hold a stout insane man if he wanted to be made to remain or get out. For this reason this particular inmate was sent to the hospital, while the other two were sent there for the purpose of being cured if it can be done; and surely there is nothing like making an effort. Of the 48 insane spoken of, some have died, some discovered and some were taken to other counties, whilst still others made their escape. There still remains in the Poor House 12 of the 48, one of whom undoubtedly ought to be taken to the hospital, for he is unsafe and very dangerous to be where he is. The cost of keeping an insane person at Dixmont, as sent by the Court or the Directors, is $4 per week and clothing, which is not a much more than it would cost in the Poor House. The Directors are not, therefore, as some thoughtless persons imagine, squandering the money of the people at Dixmont, and if any wrong in any judgment to complain of for doing their duty to this unfortunate class of people and using their best efforts to restore them to their friends.

In conclusion, I repeat that there are but *three* inmate at Dixmont sent there by the Directors, *two* of whom are self-supporting. The *one* sent there by the Court, for sufficient reason, were sent by the Court, and their keeping must be paid for by the county.

Following are the names of the nine insane at Dixmont from this county, including the *two* who are self-supporting, who were sent there by the Directors, and who appear in the last report, viz: Chas. W. Singer and Mary Jane Slick, leaving in the hospital of those sent there by the Court, Chas. McHugh and Mrs. McKenna, from Gallitzin; Margaret Convery and Stephen Myers, Lilly's Station; James Ryan, Carrolltown, and Frank Fiuna, Mark B. McLaughlin, Wilmore Boro. John Schroth, P. F. Kirby, Johnstown, 4th Ward.—Jacob Fend, Christian Kunkel.

R. McCOLGAN Clerk Q. S.

Office Clerk of Q. S., Ebensburg, Feb. 25, 1876.

TRIAL LIST, MARCH TERM.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, 27th March, A. D. 1876:

FIRST WEEK.

Lumerix	vs. Gillan.
Christy	vs. Mountain Coal Co.
Richards	vs. Flanagan.
Brotherline	vs. Fisk et. al.
The Lane Mattress Co.	vs. Wm. P. Patton.
Frye	vs. Hershberger.
Brady	vs. McGough.
McDonald Adm.	vs. Lambert.
Sharbaugh	vs. Johnston.
Watters	vs. Shumaker.
Noel	vs. Thomas
Wm. M. Lloyd for use	vs. G. W. Lloyd et. al.
Rose	vs. Rager.

SECOND WEEK.

Hugus	vs Morrison.
Johnston & Scanlan	vs. Brotherline.
Lowley use	vs. Williams.
Thomas	vs. Evans.
Rimand	vs. Evans.
Owens	vs. Evans.
Myers & Co.	vs. Conrad.
Stineman	vs. Kurtz.
Boyer, endorser	vs. Hollen et. al.
Benin	vs. Benin & James.
Dillinger & Stevenson	vs. Linton & Son.
School District of Cambria Borough	vs. John Cox et. al.
McCusker	vs Quinn.
Krois	vs. Finney & Johnston.
Trout	vs. Woleslagle & Son.
Woleslagle & Son	vs Myers & Co.
Todd's Adm.	vs. Waters.
Bearer	vs. Dysart.
Krise	vs. Neibower.
Seager & wife	vs. Gleason & wife.
Stultzberger & Co	vs. Hershberger.
Milliken for use	vs. Christy.

R. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office Ebensburg Feb. 28, 1876.

LANE BROTHERS WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of ANTHONY GARMAN, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Anthony Garman, late of Croyle township, Cambria county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement. MARY GARMAN,

Chest Twp., March 10, 1 76.-17-6t. Adm'x.

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg. D. H. ZAHM.

March 2, 1876.-tf.

NOTICE.—The annual election of Board of Trustees of the Ebensburg Academy will be held at the office of Johnston & Scanlan, in Ebensburg, Pa., on the 3d day of April next, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Secretary.

March 17, 1876.-3t.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county by the following named persons, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county at March Sessions, 1876:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Allegheny Twp.—A. J. Christy.

Barr Twp.—Nicholas Lambour, Ben'd Vogle.

Carrolltown Boro.—Lawrence Schroth, Paul Elvenger, Edward L. Binder, And'w H. Haug.

Cambria Boro.—Peter Carlouis, George Aigner, Ann Mary Kurtz, Henry Gore, John H. Gallagher, Elizabeth Kinkead, Peter Haughey, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Edward Howe, Conrad Meyer.

Conemaugh Boro.—Jos. Menser, Pius Klug, John Widman, 1st Ward; Joseph Daily, Mich'l Tooley, 2d Ward.

East Conemaugh Boro.—Leonard Kist, David Faloon.

Chest Springs Boro.—John Crouse.

Croyle Twp.—Peter Brown.

Chest Twp.—at St. Boniface.—Thomas Ott.

Ebensburg Boro.—Henry Foster, John A. Blair, John Fenlon, Michael Latterner, Martin Rist, West Ward; L. H. Linton, East Ward.

Franklin Boro.—Peter Rubritz.

Gallitzin Boro.—Albert Bender, Samuel A. Criste.

Gallitzin Twp.—Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony McCue.

Johnstown Boro.—Conrad Raab, John V. Shaffer, E. S. Willower, John Raab, Lawrence Reich, Elizabeth Kohler, John Garhart, Henry Baltzer & Louis, C. Lambert, John Coal, Philip Shaffer, Mich. Finegan, P. O. Connell, Thos. S. Davis, John McDermott, John Shiffnour, 2d Ward; Henry Yeagle, Jacob Zimmerman, George Shaffer, John Fritz, Charles Kast, Jos. Shoemaker, Joseph Boxler, Augus Danges, George Raab, John Karr, Philip Herringer, Louis Leffenberger, Thos. H. Heist & Chas. Kropp, D. W. Barshberger, John M. King, Adam Biershark, 3d Ward; Jacob Rose, Jr., Sommer, Albert Pfeiffer, Oscar Graffe, Henry Hannah, W. H. Thompson, 4th Ward; August Weigand, 5th Ward; Henry Shaffer, 6th Ward.

Loretto Boro.—Florian Bangle, F. X. Haid.

Millville Boro.—Joseph Fieldhouse, Mrs. M. Grady Frederick Schroth, Emanuel James, Richard Dowling, 1st Ward; Bridget McInerniff, Ann Dailey, 2d Ward.

Richland Twp.—Robert Maize, Bernard Neer, John Pees.

Summitville Boro.—Charleston Reich, John W. Cupeople.

Washington Twp.—Jacob S. Kiel, Michael C. Beadle, Margaret Helie, Geo. W. Mullin, Jacob Baindle, John H. Clark.

Wilmore Boro.—George Wenderoth, Joseph Harner.

Yoder Twp.—Jacob Rudisill.

QUART LICENSE.

Johnstown, 3d Ward.—John Ludwig, P. S. Fisher & Co., Henry Fritz & Co.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Gallitzin Twp.—Matthew Dignum.

Carrolltown Boro.—Henry Blum, Julius Stitch.

Washington Twp.—Geo. J. Schwaderer, Wm. Fiuna, Mark B. McLaughlin

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.

We ask all our subscribers to read the following description of the different newspaper subscribers, and see in which class they belong. We hope not in either of the last three:

UPRIGHTS.—These are men that take newspapers, pay for them, and read them. Observe the order in which these things are done: The pay comes first—the reading next. These men consider they get the worth of their money in the bargain. It seems as fair and just to them that a newspaper should be paid for as the barrel of flour or new coat. They never entertained any other opinion. When the year runs out, or a little before, they are on hand with the pay. There is no more difficulty with them in remembering this period than in remembering Sunday or the first of January. If one of them wishes to stop his paper, he either calls or writes by his postmaster in due season, like a man. This class is dear to the heart of the editor. Their image is embalmed in his warm affections. May they live a thousand years, and see their sons' sons of the fourth generation. The second class now in mind is the

DO WELLS.—This class is nearly related to the other—so near that it is hard to tell where one ends and the other begins. These men always pay in advance in the beginning, and intend to do so continually. But memory fails a little, or some mishap intervenes, and the time runs by—sometimes a little, sometimes quite a period. But their recollection, though nodding occasionally, never gets sound asleep. It pronounces the word in due time, "The printer is not paid;" and forthwith their will to do well kindles into activity. Now comes the paying up—"Meant to do so before. Don't mean to let such things pass by." A publisher can live with such men. They have a warm place in his memory—only a little back of the Uprights. If such a man dies in arrears, his wife or son remembers that he might not have paid up for his newspaper, and forthwith institutes inquiries. They remember that part of the benefit was theirs, and estate or no estate, they see that the printer's bills are not among their father's unsettled accounts.—Next come the

EASY GOERS.—These men believe in newspapers. They have fully settled in their own minds that a newspaper is a good thing. They take them, too. Sometimes at the first they pay up for the first year; at any rate they mean to, pretty soon. If they do so, they set down with the comforting conviction that their newspaper is now settled for; and this idea having once got into their heads, refuses obstinately to be dislodged, but keeps its holding from year to year; a truth once—now an illusion gray and rheumatic with years. The editor, viewing the elongated and elongating space in the accounts current of their dollars, begins to ask if they are dead or gone to California. Now he begins to poke bills at them. They suddenly start up to the reality that they are in arrears; and, like men, as they are at the bottom, pay up. They never dispute his bills—they know books tell better stories than moss-covered memories. If the publisher has faith enough, or a long purse, and can live like a hibernating bear, he may survive this class. But if he is a mortal only, woe be to him. The next class is that of the

DOWN HILLER.—Here we begin to slide over to the other side. The picture suddenly gets sombre. We shall despatch the Down Hills suddenly. One of these may take a paper because his wife wants one, or the children are zealous to read it, or a neighbor persuades him. When it begins to come he dismisses all thoughts about it further. If the editor sends a man directly to him at the end of two years, he may get some pay for his paper, with growls and surly looks. He never pays any debt if he can get rid of it, and a newspaper least of all. Still, he hates lawsuits, constables, and all that. A dun has the same effect on him that a bullet has on a hippopotamus—glancing from his hide, or sinking in the blubber harmless. He is always sliding down hill, and soon merges into another class, of

THE NIX CUM ROUSE.—No matter how this man began his subscription, he never pays for it—not he. "He don't like that sort of paper. It don't give news. He never did like it. He didn't want it in the first place, and told the postmaster so." He sent it back more than a year ago; besides, he never began to take it till a long time after it came, and he hadn't had only two or three of them, at any rate, and those he hadn't read." Wipe him off. Here comes

THE SCAREGRACE.—It is enough to say of him that he never fails to have a newspaper—two or three of them. When he thinks they have come about long enough for the publisher to want pay, he sends back with "stop it." Or he takes up his quarters and leaves for parts unknown. He does not want to pay, and he don't mean to. Get it if you can.

AN enterprising grocer in the town of Santa Clara, California, has adopted an original method of business. Each side of the store is fitted up for business on its own account. In the general arrangement each side is a duplicate of the other, the difference being that one side is cash and the other credit. When a customer comes in, the first question asked is, "Do you wish to buy for cash or on account?" If it is a cash customer the goods and prices on the cash side are shown, but if it is one who wants credit, he is shown the other side and for the first time in his life, perhaps, is made to realize the value of ready money.

A HUNDRED pounds of flour cost twenty-eight dollars in the Black Hills.

CALIFORNIA!!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California*, and the *Western Territories*. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia*. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country*. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line.

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee*.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior. Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee. Four Through Trains daily. Pullman Cars on night trains. Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota. One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton. Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Clark-st. Ticket Office, 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't. Chicago.

January 28, 1876 1y.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. JAS. P. MURPHY, Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, SIX per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and is not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book. Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Rowse, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, T. H. Lapsley, Daniel McLaughlin, D. F. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Platt, H. A. Figgs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'75. 1y.]

Mrs. M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To the Ladies!

I am just in receipt of a large invoice of

MOST ELEGANT GOODS!

which will be closed out at great bargains and at one-half their real value. In part as follows:

French Garments,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SHADED VELVET DRESSES,
ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS,

lined with the finest furs; Palorene Saques, new style Cloth Cloaks, Overdresses, Neck Scarfs, Black and white Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes, Sicilliene Jackets, Hats and Bonnets, and a large invoice of Seal Skin Saques. Muffs and Boas; also a magnificent assortment of Real Lace Flouncings. Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1876 -7m.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,

Manufacturer of superior

Union Crop LEATHER,

AND DEALER IN

BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery. Jan. 7, 1876.-1y.

Miller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"

Corner Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,

CREENSBURG, PA.

Very Centre Town. Fronts Court House, S'th Ent

[2-4,'76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING —The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. 6-1,'71.1

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

LORETTO, PA.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [6-14-6m.*]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Fashionable Goods,

Andrew Moses,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on second floor of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

AUTOMATA.

Houdin, the most celebrated conjurer of his day, was a clever constructor of automata. The taste was first developed in him in consequence of his purchase from a Dutch mechanic, named Opre, of a small harlequin, which leaped out of a box, performed some evolutions, and returned to the box at the word of command. This automaton had to be repaired by Houdin, who afterwards repaired other automata, namely: Vaucanson's duck, and the Componium, a mechanical orchestra, which could play operatic overtures with precision and effect, and could improvise variations without repeating itself. It was exhibited by a Prussian, named Koppen, in Paris, about 1829, and brought him in a considerable sum, after which he sold it. The automata made and exhibited by Houdin were four in number. One was a pastry-cook that issued from a door at the word of command, bringing various refreshments, according to the request of the spectators. At the side of the shop, assistant pastry-cooks were seen rolling paste and putting it in the oven. Another of Houdin's automata was an imitation of the two clowns Auriol and De Bureau. The latter held out a chair at arm's length, on which his comrade performed acrobatic tricks like his namesake in the circus at the Champs-Elysees. Afterward Auriol smoked a pipe, and accompanied with the flageolet an air played by the orchestra. Since Houdin's time, other tumbling figures have been exhibited. The earlier of these, called the Automaton Leotard, was constructed by Prof. Pepper. It tumbled and postured on a swinging trapeze. It was patented, and the mechanism is fully described in the specification. A conjuror named Beaumont improved upon this by making a large doll vault upon a swinging rope, and, after holding by its hands, disengaging them from the rope without assistance, and then hang by its feet. A third mechanical contrivance of Houdin's was the mysterious orange tree, on which flowers and fruit seemed to grow at the request of the ladies. This was also used as part of a conjuring trick, a borrowed handkerchief being discovered in one of the oranges, which opened, when two butterflies took it by the corners and unfolded it. The electrical dial trick of Houdin may also be classed as automatic, it being intended that the spectators should believe it to be isolated. A dial of transparent glass was hung up in the theatre, and while suspended it would mark any hour desired by the audience, and would strike the time on a crystal bell suspended with the dial.—*Chambers' Journal.*

WONDERFUL NATURAL PROVISION.—In the struggle for life which is going on perpetually throughout the whole of the animal creation, it is interesting to observe the wonderful provisions which Nature makes for the preservation of the weaker and more helpless animals. The color of the creature is often adapted in a wonderful way to its mode of living and place of concealment, and contributes very materially to its safety. We know how difficult it is to distinguish the grasshopper from the leaf or blade where he is resting, till he betrays himself by moving. The birds that sing in the hedge rows have colors on their backs which harmonize with the color of the leaves about which they flit, while the feathers on their breasts borrow the white hue of the clouds above them. The partridge can hardly be distinguished from the stubble where it makes its nest, while in northern countries the winter dress of the hare and ptarmigan is white like the snow among which they are seen. The same is the case with the inhabitants of the water. The frogs which live in the pool or muddy ditches are known to vary their color according to the nature of the sand or mud among which they live. The tree-frog, on the other hand, is green, and thus is with difficulty distinguished from the trees to which it adheres. Fish, especially those which inhabit fresh water, are so like in color to the weeds and stones among which they lie, that it is often very difficult to detect their presence.

One of the most wonderful instances of Nature's care in providing for the protection of the more defenceless creatures is found in the apparatus for defence with which the cuttle-fish is furnished. As soon as its quick eyes catch a glimpse of an approaching enemy, knowing the impossibility of saving itself by flight, it prepares at once to seek safety in concealment. With this object it sinks downwards, and throws out from a vessel with which it is provided a black stream of inky fluid. This entirely surrounds and conceals it, and as it takes a considerable time to disperse, the enemy is generally baffled; if, however, the cuttle-fish is still in danger, it pours out another flood of ink, and remains quiet until the peril is past.—*The Young Crusader.*

IN Chester county, Pa., roads are in charge of township officers, who are held responsible for their condition. Every three years they are divided into short sections of not more than half a mile, and sold at public auction to the *lowest* bidder, who is bound by a written contract; the only reservation made being that the purchaser must be a citizen of the township and must sign the contract. Legal decisions have fixed that the public have no right beyond that of passing over the road in the ordinary course of travel, and that the right to all grass, fruit or minerals, remains with the owners of the farm from which the land was taken. The township supervisors have unlimited control as to earth needed for repairs, and there is no appeal from their command.—*Country Gentleman.*

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own make of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)

[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO; also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Siebel & Co., E. Poersch & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Picking, Herzog & Buchanan, Pretzfeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [1-7.-6m.]

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,

IRON,

NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It cuops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly-fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence, Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D. in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-1,'75.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-1,'75.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors East of High street. [Aug. 27, '75.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House,

IXL—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND

THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.

Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

Patented May 4, 1875.

The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely protected from the heat. No holder is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.30
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.60

Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.

Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.

Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.

Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO., 85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Tea, Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try me and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE "BEST."

This soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,

2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

For sale by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 N. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, by MYERS & LLOYD, Ebensburg, and by grocers generally. [10-20.-m.]

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON,

194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

F. W. SHOEMAKER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, east end of residence [1-21.'76.-tf.]

THE HISTORY OF ZERO.

'Zero,' on the common thermometer, like the fanciful names of the constellations, is a curious instance of the way wise men's errors are made immortal by becoming popular. It may be worth while to say that the word 'zero' (Zero) comes to us through the Spanish from the Arabic and means empty, hence nothing. In expressions like ninety deg. Fahr., the abbreviation or "Fahr." stands for Fahrenheit, a Prussian merchant of Dantzic, on the shores of the Baltic sea. His full name was Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit. From a boy he was a close observer of nature, and when only nineteen years of age, in the remarkable cold winter of 1709, he experimented by putting snow and salt together, and noticed that it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of winter. As this day was the coldest the oldest inhabitant could remember, Gabriel was then struck with the coincidence of his scientific discovery, and hastily concluded he had found the lowest degree of temperature known in the world, either natural or artificial. He called that deg. Zero, and constructed his thermometer, or rude weather glass, on a scale graduated from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212 to the freezing points 12, because, he thought, mercury contracted to the twenty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of boiling water to zero, and expanded to that being heated from the freezing to the boiling point.

Our nation began to use Fahrenheit's thermometer about the middle of the last century, or not far from the time when the old style was changed for the new style of writing dates. The three countries which use Fahrenheit are Holland, England and America. Russia and Holland use Reaumer's thermometer, in which the boiling point is counted eighty deg. above freezing point. France uses the centigrade thermometer, so called because it marks the boiling point a hundred degrees from the freezing point.

On many accounts the centigrade system is the best; and the greatest convenience will be attained when it is made the freezing point, and the boiling point is put one hundred degrees from it, and all the divisions are fixed decimally.

A REMARKABLE STUMP.—Some thirty or forty years ago there stood in the Log Meadows, near Fort Wayne, a little north of Hereford, Indiana, two very large oaks, about a hundred feet apart. They were massive and beautiful trees, and known by the names of "Adam and Eve." The latter, however, suffered greatly from time, and lost many branches and became quite hollow. During a storm "Adam" was completely uprooted, and lay for some years in the Log Meadow. "Eve" too, lost her top, the whole of her remaining trunk, leaving nothing but her hollow trunk. This trunk was about twenty-five feet eight inches in circumference, at five feet from the ground, and thirteen persons are said to have taken tea within it; twenty persons could sleep, too, have been accommodated, and came out of it.

When the Shreveport and Fort Wayne Railway was made, the track passed through the "Eve" in its boundaries, and the whole was at once appropriated for residence by an economical family. The bottom was evenly scraped out, and as it still remains, a table, which was built in a low open space at one side, with a chimney built in it, and was fitted to the east side, the stump was converted into a tolerably compact and convenient house. For months after the line was opened for public traffic, this hollow habitation performed the only residence and station master. It then became a sitting room, and was used for that purpose for fourteen years. "Eve" has been dead for five years, and now her hollow hole has been converted into a stable for a donkey.

A NEW USE FOR ONIONS.—It is stated by a New Hampshire man that the speediest way to cure a horse of zootic and make the horse tackle happy, is to give him onions, whereof the case of a horse which had a very severe attack of disease, and his owner placed a dozen onions in the crib with his regular food. The horse tackled to the onions immediately, and in a short time he had swallowed them all. The cough and sneeze, and prance ceased appearing quite indignant, and refusing to touch the remaining onions. For full five minutes he wiped his nose, and then—he was a cured horse. He has not had a cough, a sneeze, or any symptoms of the epizootic since.

A POLITE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—A gentleman had a remarkable fine Newfoundland dog, which was so intelligent, so gallant and polite, that, unless he chose to remain at home, he invariably refused, bidden, preceded His master's wife and sister when they walked abroad, and were unattended by a gentleman, he compelled every person he met to make significant look or growl, to walk behind for them, but when a gentleman accompanied them he always walked behind. When with him by day or night, they were safe, for his courage was equal to his sagacity, and at the least signal from them of alarm he was ready to give battle.

CURCULIO.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges says he picked the curculios last year by putting a bushel of salt around two trees that stood close together. While the salt all dropped off of other trees in the neighborhood, these produced an excellent crop of nice fruit.